Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 164 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 11, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Modification Of Federal Scheme?

"Britain To Share Cost Of Defence"

Viceroy To Be Guided By Ministers In Reserved Subjects

Linlithgow's Share In Evolving Formula

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
LONDON, July 10.

Since Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in London nothing has interested political circles here so much as his week-end stay with Lord Lothian in his country home in Norfolk. Lord Lothian's other guests are: Smti. Indira, Sir Arthur Salter and Miss Agatha Harrison. It is also reported that Lady Astor would be there in the afternoon with a few other prominent politicians.

There is a widespread feeling that momentous decisions are about to be taken with regard to Federation. It is believed that lengthy conversations between Gandhiji and other Congress leaders with Lords Lothian, and Samuel as well as conversations between Congress leaders like Sjt. S. C. Bose and Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai while in London, with Lords Zetland, Halifax, Samuel and Lothian have clarified the issues and differences.

Formula Worked Out

It is believed that as a result of these discussions in which Lord Linlithgow has, of course, played an important part a formula has been worked out which Lords Halifax, Linlithgow and Lothian hope will remove the difficulties.

TO-DAY'S DISCUSSIONS IN NORFOLK, THEREFORE, ARE EXPECTED TO CENTRE ROUND THIS FORMULA, ACCORDING TO WHICH CERTAIN ASSURANCES WILL BE GIVEN TO THE CONGRESS. I AM TOLD, ON EXCELLENT AUTHORITY, THESE ASSURANCES WILL INCLUDE:—

(1) BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO INSIST ON SOME MEASURE OF DEMOCRACY INSTEAD OF REPRESENTATION IN THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE;

(2) IN MATTERS OF DEFENCE AND RESERVED SUBJECTS, THE VICEROY WILL BE GUIDED BY THE ADVICE OF HIS MINISTERS:

(3) THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SHALL AGREE TO SHARE THE COST OF DEFENCE OF INDIA.

Quest For Solution Of Federation Deadlock!

Significance Of Visit Of Jawaharlal & Provincial Governors To London

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The question that is agitating the mind of several diplomatic correspondents is whether Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's present visit to London has any other significance than mere fraternisation with his Labour and Socialist comrades. It is pointed out that his visit coincides with the visit of several Provincial Governors on leave and will also synchronise with that of the Viceroy, who will reach London before Pandit Jawaharlal leaves. It is being talked about in political circles generally regarded as reliable, that the Pandit will have an opportunity of meeting some of the Cabinet Ministers and Leaders of Conservative and Liberal thought. It is even considered possible that a meeting between him and Lord Linlithgow will be arranged specially after Lord Linlithgow has had an opportunity of discussing the Indian situation with Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax.

Not only Governors of some Provinces are here but also such eminent officials as Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar, who disclaims any official reason for his visit. It is, however, regarded as quite possible that Sir Nirpendra will make himself available to Lord Linlithgow should his heup become necessary for interpretation of the provisions of the Federal Constitution, which may be in the melting pot. It is said that the first effort of all these leading officials will be directed towards finding a solution of the present impasse over Federation issue without any new Act of Parliament. Failing that, naturally the Viceroy demand powers for negotiations with the Congress and other Indian leaders. That something far-reaching is brewing is not denied by even hard-boiled officials of the Whitehall.—United Press.

NON-STOP DEVELOPMENT FLIGHT

Air Minister Congratulates Squadron Leader Kellett

RUGBY, July 9.

Much satisfaction is expressed regarding non-stop development flight of 4,300 miles successfully completed yesterday by the formation of four Vickers Wellesley aircraft of long range development unit of Royal Air Force.

Air Minister, Sir Kingsley Wood in a telegram of congratulation to Squadron Leader Kellett who commanded the flight says: "I am delighted that you have succeeded in achieving the longest nonstop flight by formation. Such flight carried out without hitch is striking proof of good organisation and of quality of both aircraft and crews."

The four aircrafts comprising the unit will remain at Ismailia for a few weeks and will then return to England. Later in the year, it is intended to arrange for further experimental trials of this nature also along England-Australia route.

Eighteen Royal Air Force machines which are to take part in the French air display at Villacoublay to-morrow left Northholt Aerodrome, Middlesex and flew to Le Bourget last evening covering 235 miles in 66 minutes—an average speed of 213 miles per hour—in adverse weather and setting up record for formation flight to Le Bourget. Machines were Eleven Hurricanes which are Air Force's fastest fighters, four Gloucester Gladiators and two Avro Anson Air Craft and Valentia Troop Carrier.—B.O.W.

RENEWED TENSION IN PALESTINE

Armoured Cars Patrol Jerusalem Streets: More Bomb Outrages

HAIFA, June 10.

Following 24 hours' comparative quiet, Haifa was again the scene of outrages to-day, and the atmosphere continues tense.

Eight Jewish occupants of a bus were injured when a bomb exploded inside the vehicle, as it was leaving Haifa. A large section of Kingsway, the main road of the town, was cordoned off by steel-helmeted marines in order to prevent an angry Arab mob entering the Jewish quarter, following a harmless explosion of a bomb near the Arab market.

A number of cases of Arabs stoning and beating Jews are reported, while during the engagement with an armed gang at Ramat Yochanan near Haifa, two Jewish supernumeraries were injured.—Reuter.

16 Jews Injured By Bomb Explosion

HAIFA, July 10.

Sixteen persons were injured, some seriously, when a bomb was thrown at a Jewish bus here this evening.

The bomb explosion is the third to-day resulting in a total of 24 Jews injured.

Jerusalem the afternoon produced renewed tension. Armoured-cars are patrolling the streets. One bomb was found unexploded in an Arab towned cinema while another, from a bus in the Jewish quarter, exploded, slightly injuring three bystanders and causing panic.—Reuter.

MORE BRITISH TROOPS FOR PALESTINE

CAIRO, July 9.

First battalion of the Essex Regiment and the first Battalion of the Irish Guards, part of the reinforcements ordered to Palestine, are leaving to-morrow and on Monday the Irish Guards are going to Nablus.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

CIVILIZATION BETRAYED

Says Upton Sinclair:—

"Patriotism to-day is a deception in our society; class has become more than country, and in every Government the rulers are intriguing with other Governments to keep the people down betraying them, betraying civilisation itself....

EUROPE'S DEMOCRACY MAY BREAK

"With the consent of our (U.S.) President, they are using a hypocritical "neutrality act" as a means of strangling the democratically chosen People's Government of Spain, and denying it the right to purchase arms for its own defence.

"This action is putting an iron band of Fascism about Spain; it is subjecting France to British Tory intrigue; and in the end it may break democracy in Europe.

"Against such array of military and money power there is no defence save in the awakening of the people."

END OF DISPUTE ABOUT GRAN CHACO?

Agreement Between Balani And Paraguay

BUENOS AIRES, July 9.

An agreement between Bolivia and Paraguay, ending the long dispute regarding Gran Chaco, has been initialled.—Reuter.

U. S. SUPREME COURT JUDGE DEAD

NEW YORK, July 9.

The death has occurred of Supreme Court Judge Benjamin Cardozo.

The death gives President Roosevelt his third vacancy to fill on the Supreme Court Bench.—Reuter.

STRENGTHENING CONGRESS IN PUNJAB

Muslims In Lahore Form New Party

LAHORE, July 10.

A party called the Punjab Provincial Congress Muslim Party, the main object of which will be to bring Muslim masses into the Congress fold and thus to strengthen the Punjab Congress and to help it in the achievement of its objective, was formed to-day at a conference of Nationalist Muslims of the Punjab.—A. P.

CONGRESSMAN'S THUMPING VICTORY

Assembly Bye-Election In Fyzabad R. G. Constituency

LUCKNOW, July 10.

In the Assembly bye-election from Fyzabad Rural General Constituency, Sri Ratan Shukla (Congress) was declared elected defeating Surajpal Singh, by 15,353 votes to 8,270.—A. P.

Glider's World Record Duration Flight

LONDON, July 10.

A world record for the duration flight for a two-seater glider for 2? hours and 11 minutes was made by Dubstable by R.A.F. Flight-Lieutenant W. B. Murray and Engineer Stanley Sproule.—Reuter's Special.

FLOOD HAVOC IN N. BENGAL & ASSAM

5,00,000 People Badly Affected: Crops Destroyed

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Reports of devastations caused by floods consequent on the rivers Brahmaputra and Jumna being in spate are pouring from several districts of North Bengal and Lower Assam.

At a conservative estimate, nearly 5,00,000 of people have been affected, spread over the districts of Jalpaiguri, Rungpur, Mymensingh and Kamrup. The standing paddy crops and fodder for cattle have been destroyed resulting in acute scarcity in the affected areas where people are living on foodstuffs unfit for human consumption.—United Press.

FLOOD HAVOC IN EAST BENGAL

PINGNA, (Mymensingh), July 9.

The river Jamuna is still rising, causing damage to jute and 'aus' crops.

Reports of devastation of crops by sudden and untimely flood are pouring in from the interior. The entire 'aus' crop is totally under water.

If the river rises further, it is feared 'aman' crops will also be affected very much.—United Press.

NON-INTERVENTION PLAN

Barcelona Govt. Receive Details From Britain

BARCELONA, July 10.

The foreign Minister, Senor Delvayo, informed the Cabinet of the receipt of the British Note containing details of the Non-Intervention plan.

It is stated that the Cabinet will study the problems arising from it.

Meanwhile they have reaffirmed their position adopted by all Governments since July 1936, namely, to adjust their action to the general interests of peace for which they had made major sacrifices in the past two years.—Reuter.

STORMY WEATHER IN CHANNEL

RUGBY, July 9.

Stormy weather with heavy falls of rain continue although winds, which yesterday reached gale force, have to some extent moderated.

During the westerly gale yesterday, which in some areas attained a velocity of 60 miles per hour, considerable damage was done. The French Railways Cross Channel steamer "Router." from Dippe went aground when entering the Newhaven Harbour and was stuck fast on a sandbank for two hours before tugs refloated her. Heavy seas and strong current also carried another channel steamer the "Maid of Kent" stern first towards cargo steamer in the Folkestone Harbour on voyage from Boulogne and collision was narrowly averted. Two inches of rain were recorded on Thursday night in Central Ireland and in parts of Scotland over one inch fell.—B.O.W.

Bishop Of Calcutta In Nursing Home

LONDON, July 10.

The condition of the Bishop of Calcutta who was brought from India by air and who underwent an operation yesterday in a London Nursing home is reported to be satisfactory.—Reuter's Special.

GR. BRITAIN BEATS NORWAY.

WHITE CITY, July 9.

In International Athletics, Great Britain beat Norway by 72 points to 67.—Reuter.

Protest Against Punjab Bills

Hartal In Big Cities Including Simla

Province-wide Demonstrations

LAHORE, July 10.

Province-wide demonstrations against four Bills, popularly called 'black legislations', now being rushed through the Simla session of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, was held to-day.

"Black Bills"

The four Government bills are the Restitution of Mortgaged Lands Bill, the Land Alienation (amendment) Bill, the Money-lenders Bill and the Punjab Marketing Bills.

Hartal Everywhere

Reports are pouring in from mofussil centres where 'hartal' was observed by the Hindu, Sikh and Muslim non-agriculturist classes by way of complete suspension of business. Grain markets at Lyallpur, Sheikhupura, Sialkot and Sargodha, biggest centres of trade, assumed a desolute appearance, processions were taken in some places in the morning and meetings held, wherein resolutions were adopted strongly protesting against such class enactments for the benefit of a few big Zamindars without in the least bringing any relief to actual tillers of the soil. His Excellency the Governor was also requested to refuse his assent to these Bills.

In Lahore itself a complete 'hartal' was observed in Hindu and Sikh quarters. Shops remain closed for the day. The workers and traders' associations went round the city early morning doing vigorous propaganda against the Bills.—United Press.

HARTAL IN SIMLA

SIMLA, July 10.

As a protest against various legislative measures which the Punjab Government is piloting through the Punjab Assembly, the Hindus of Simla observed complete "Hartal" to-day. Shops were closed even on the Mall and Suburban Bazars.—A. P.

Reconstructed Rheims Cathedral Opened

Three-day Celebrations: Joan Of Arc's Standard Handed Over To Cardinal Suhard

RHEIMS, July 10

A replica of the battle standard carried by Joan of Arc at the Coronation of the King of France in the Rheims Cathedral, 50 years ago, was handed by Lord Hewart on behalf of the British Delegation to Cardinal Suhard, Papal Legate and the Archbishop of Rheims, in the presence of the Rheims garrison, to-day, when the reconstructed Cathedral was officially opened by Cardinal Suhard, in the presence of M. Le Brun, M. Petain, General's Guilaumat, Gouraud, Giraud, Members of the French Senate and Chamber, 59 Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops of a host of other distinguished persons, including Cardinal Hinsley, the Archbishop of Westminster, many British peers and members of the House of Commons.

PRIDE OF PARIS

Cardinal Suhard, in a sermon, referring to the royal visit to Paris declared that France never forgot her friends. Paris would demonstrate this in a few days.

The three-day festival to celebrate the restoration of the Cathedral began on Friday, when Mr. Bullitt, United States Ambassador, was made an honorary citizen of Rheims, in recognition of the many benefits bestowed on the town of Americans. The celebrations included a 12th century mystery play, and floodlighting of the Cathedral.—Reuter's Special.

HE "WANTED TO SHINE ROOSEVELT'S SHOES"!

Man Jumps On His Car But Is Knocked Down

OKLAHOMA CITY, July 10.

A man who attempted to jump on President Roosevelt's car was knocked down by a secret service man and severely pummeled by soldiers and the police before being arrested.

The man said that he merely wanted to shine the President's shoes.—Reuter.

Marquis & Secretaries Arrested

Complicity In Franco Espionage Organisation Suspected

PARIS, (By Air Mail).

Records of a talk between the German Ambassador in Paris and the French Foreign Minister were among the documents found in the possession of Marquis de Revalso, arrested in Biarritz as an alleged Franco spy.

Other documents found in the leather brief case, which one of the Marquis' two secretaries tried to hide when the police rushed in, referred to movements of French troops near the Spanish frontier and secrets of national defence.

The Marquis and his secretaries, all three at present in a military jail, are now known to have motored nearly every day from Biarritz to San Sebastian, in rebel Spain.

The Military Secret Service authorities in charge of the case are extremely anxious to decipher the code of certain of the confiscated documents.

They hope through it to smash the widespread Franco espionage organisation in France, and to establish its links with the German and Italian Secret Service.—United Press.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Educated ladies and young men on regular pay to push the sale of our Tennis rackets. Apply with anna stamp to M. Shannons and Co., Sialkot City. (10497)

Applications are invited for the post of Principal, Vice-Principal and Graduate and Under-Graduate teachers. Trained and experienced preferred. Terms on application to: Honorary Secretary, Karachi Academy High School, Karachi City. (10513)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—At Cambata Building, Churchgate Reclamation, large airy residential and office flats, also special 2-bedroom flats, fully equipped; with unique westerly situation, most up-to-date shops Apply Manager on premises. (10508)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff, Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (10439)

Civil Engineering School, Lucknow. (Recognised by Government). Records this year the highest percentage of successful candidates in the province ever since the U. P. Government started conducting Examination for the Overseers Certificate. I, II & IV positions are held by the candidates from this School. Matriculates should apply now for July session 1938 on the prescribed form which can be had with the Prospectus free from the Principal. (8630)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10507, "Bombay Chronicle".

Motor driving taught. Expert tuition to test Standard on dual control cars by oldest Training School in India. Also Mechanism courses. Terms very moderate. Write for prospectus to French Motor Car Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay. (8625)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUNJAB.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from manufacturers of pumps, Electrical Motors and related gear for installation in connection with the Karol Tube Well Project Instructions to firms wishing to tender and specifications can be obtained on application from the Officer on Special Duty, Tube Well Investigation, Irrigation Secretariat, "Ellerslie," Simla E.

Tenders will be opened on 15th August, 1938, at 12-00 noon in the Office of Officer on Special Duty, Tube well Investigation at the Irrigation Secretariat, "Ellerslie," Simla E. The successful Tenderer will be informed within one week and the first batch of ten pumps complete, must be delivered at Lahore by 31st December, 1938. 8968.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF THE RANCHHODDAS TRIBHOVANDAS MODY PROFESSOR OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY AND HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the University of Bombay for the above Professorship. Applications must be made in the prescribed form so as to reach the Registrar, University of Bombay, on or before the 15th August, 1938. Forms of application can be had from the Registrar.

2. Applicants should submit six typewritten copies of their applications stating therein their (a) age, (b) academic career, (c) previous teaching and technical experience, (d) publications and patents, (e) the research work done or directed by them. They should also submit along with their applications six typewritten copies of certificates testifying to their qualifications and character.

3. Applicants should preferably be over 30 years of age, and should have wide experience in Textile Chemistry and/or Chemical Engineering, including a degree of a recognized University and an excellent record of research in one of these subjects. The person selected for the appointment will be the Head of the Department, and will be required to take the initiative in directing research in Textile Chemistry and/or Chemical Engineering and to exercise general control over the work of the Department.

4. In making the appointment other things being equal, preference will be given to an Indian.

5. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 800 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000. The appointment is non-pensionable, but the Professor will be required to subscribe to the University Provident Fund.

6. The appointment will be on probation for two years in the first instance.

7. The selected candidate will be expected to join the appointment on or about the 1st October, 1938.

8. CANVASSING DIRECT OR INDIRECT WILL DISQUALIFY AN APPLICANT.

By Order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
Registrar,
University of Bombay.
Bombay, 5th July, 1938. 8963.

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Learn Homoeopathy by post. Prospectus free. Homoeopathic Postal Institute. (Govt. Reg.) Dept. B. C., 4, Ahiripukur 1st Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta. (10492)

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Advance Essential: Mangoes, Lichis and miscellaneous grafts and flower plants at cheapest cost. Graft catalogue free. Superintendent, Universal Nursery, Laheriasaral, Darbhanga. (10501)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the temporary Receipt in respect of 10 shares numbered 21207 to 21216 of the Associated Cement Companies, Limited, standing in the names of Morarji Anandji Tanna and Mrs. Manilaxmi Morarji Tanna has been LOST or MISLAID and the undersigned has applied to the Company for delivery of the Share Certificates for the said shares.

Any person in possession of the said temporary receipt and/or having any claim to the said shares should notify to and lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office at Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof after which period no claim will be considered and the Directors will proceed to deal with the said application and deliver the Share Certificates if they think fit.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1938.
MORARJI ANANDJI TANNA.
8992.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Re: STABLE IN CASE NO. 119 SCH. 32, BYCULLA STATION ROAD LICENSED TO ACCOMMODATE 80 BUFFALOES.

The right of collecting rents from the above stable alternatively for periods of 1, 3 & 5 years will be put up to Public Auction on Friday the 15th July, 1938 at 3 P.M. (B.T.) in the office of the undersigned.

For further particulars the interested parties are requested to apply to this office Sr. Asstt. Estate Agent Mr. Desai during office hours. Form of conditions of the right can be had on payment of annas 8.

(Sd.) H. M. ABHYANKAR,
Estate Agent & Land Manager.
8961.

HINDU PILGRIMAGE SPECIAL

September, 1938.

Organised and Conducted by the

G. I. P. Railway.

CHEAP inclusive Fares.

30 DAYS TOUR

Covering 4,000 miles and visiting over 25 places.

HAVE YOU RESERVED YOUR SEAT?

Full details from:
YOUR STATION MASTER or
The Chief Traffic Manager,
BOMBAY.

(8777)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES 16TH AUGUST, 1938

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1938. The 15th of July, 1938, is the LAST DAY for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's Office or from the Heads of the affiliated Colleges.

S. R. DONGERKERY.
University Registrar.

Bombay, 30th June, 1938. (8906)

FOREST DEPARTMENT, REWA STATE

All the Catechu (Khair) coupes of Umaria Division will be sold by Public Auction on the 22nd of July, 1938, at 10 a.m. in Goiaghar (Rewa Kothi), Rewa, C. I.

2. Period of contract one year but ending with 30th June, 1939.
3. Estimated yield but not guaranteed, 3,000 maunds.
4. An offer of Rs. 35,000 has been already received.
5. Bidder in whose name the contract is knocked down will have to deposit 1/4th of the contract money at once as first instalment and another quarter amount in cash or in property within a month as a security.
6. For details apply to the undersigned or to the Divisional Forest Officer, Umaria, B. N. Rly.

D. S. KHANDELWAL,
Chief Forest Officer, Rewa State, Rewa, C.I. (Via Satna, G.I.P.Rly.)
K.C. (16)
4-7-38. (8981)

Public Notices

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

Wanted an experienced STENOGRAPHER, application should be addressed to—
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT
Navy Office, Bombay. (8980)

Legal Notices

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 1st day of July, 1938, presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Company to confirm the alterations of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by Special Resolutions of the Company passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 1st day of June 1938 which Resolutions run as follows:—

(1) That as it would be desirable and in the interests of the Company to have power to acquire the Life business of any such Insurance Companies or Insurers as might find it difficult to continue to function by reason of the new Insurance legislation contained in Act IV of 1938 or otherwise and which might therefore seek to amalgamate with or transfer their Life business to other Insurance Companies or Insurers, the Company be authorised to enter into and carry into effect any scheme or agreement for amalgamation or contracts for purchasing or taking over the whole or any part of or any interest in the Life business, goodwill, assets and liabilities of any Insurance Company or Insurer carrying on any description of Life business which the Company is authorised to carry on or for undertaking and performing all or any of the contracts, liabilities and engagements of any such Company or Insurer.

(2) That the Company be empowered to subscribe any sums towards any charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object.

(3) That for the purposes aforesaid the following alterations be made in the Memorandum of Association of the Company, viz:—

(a) That in clause 3rd after the words "affecting human life, healthy and invalid" the following words be added, viz: "the entering into and carrying into effect any scheme or agreement for amalgamation wholly or in part with the Company of any Insurance Company or Insurer carrying on any description of Life business which the Company is authorised to carry on and the entering into and carrying into effect all contracts and arrangements for the purchase or taking over the whole or any part of or any interest in the Life business, goodwill, assets and liabilities of any such Insurance Company or Insurer, and for undertaking and performing all or any of the contracts, liabilities and engagements of any such Company or Insurer."

(b) That in the same clause, after the words "carrying out all such contracts" the following words be added, viz: "the subscribing of any sums towards any charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object."

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers of the said High Court on FRIDAY, the 12th day of August, 1938, and any person interested in the said Company, either as creditor or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alterations under Sec. 12 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his attorney or his Counsel for the purpose. A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co. of 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, India, on payment of the regulated copying charges for the same.

Dated 7th day of July, 1938.
ARDESIR HORMUSJI
DINSHAW & CO.,
Solicitors for the Company.
(8987)

For Indo-American Understanding

Mrs. Enakshi Bhavnani Commends Writings Of Mahatma & Jawahar

INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY DAY DINNER

"Do remember that the true messengers of Indian thought and culture like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal, Swami Vivekananda and Swami Ram Tirtha first attracted many Americans to India and if you have a desire to better understand us recommend the writings of such men to your friends" and Mrs. Enakshi Bhavnani, at the Indo-American Union Dinner Meeting held on Saturday evening at Club Back Road. Mr. J. M. Kummarappa of the Tata Graduate School of social work presided Mrs. Rama Raw, in the course of her speech said:

I am not competent to say much about politics and history but as a lover and student of art I feel there can be a great bond of affinity between this great nation and India. Our country was once a great nation with a recognised culture. And after a period of decadence, we are well on the road to a greater place in the world of things. We look to America as a great democracy. Inspite of diversity of language and religion, I believe there is a real unity in this vast country of ours which is shown in her art and in the outlook of her peasants which are common throughout the country. Music, painting and sculpture, the dance and the fact that real artistic India has been best preserved among the peasants. With its gradual revival, art so long dead is coming back into its own in the cities.

NATIONAL AWAKENING.

I feel I am fairly competent to speak only on three of the aspects of national awakening (1) the development of the cinema (2) the revival of the Indian dance and (3) the growing consciousness that it is ultimately art which will be the medium of understanding between our educated classes and the peasants and craftsmen.

Firstly in connection with the development of the cinema we have to take our inspiration from America where real efforts to produce artistic pictures as distinct from mere commercial successes has been established in a sincere way. I can cite many such instances when I call to mind "The Life of Louis Pasteur," "Emile Zola," "The Good Earth" etc., where the technical excellence has been a sheer delight. Here in India inspite of a limited market, and the difficulty of the language, besides the great handicap of the prejudice against men and women of education working in pictures we find a great awakening and this last prejudice is breaking down because Indian pictures have begun to improve technically and artistically. They have become a national necessity as in America and with film minded India goes a feeling of unity and national pride.

REVIVAL OF ANCIENT DANCING

Secondly, almost simultaneously we see the revival of India's ancient traditional dancing. For ages trampled down and discarded as something beyond the pale of Hindu culture and family recognition, it is now slowly but firmly taking its old place of honour and beauty in artistic India. There has been throughout India, a renaissance as it were, of Indian dancing taken up both by amateurs and professionals quite unconnected with each other, and universal that phase of national awakening has been. With this her people have been drawn together and now with the tremendous efforts of artistes like Uday Shankar, India's dance has been spread to the farthest corners of the world and especially throughout America.

Thirdly as far as the peasants and craftsmen are concerned from what I have seen, it is they, untouched by the artificial glamour of civilization who have truly preserved much of India's art. The peasants always dance in groups. They dance for the joy of the dance. I feel it would be a good idea to revive it in cities too. The ancient group dances like that of Krishna and the gopis or legendary milk maids; and make them a more national feature, so that Indian society could feel the exhileration of the dance as the peasants do. With the development of this side of national awakening, India can move in a modern spirit yet lose this present hybrid state and become a quite distinctive whole.

ARTISTIC AWAKENING.

It is therefore the artistic awakening of India which is running closely alongside with and helping in her political awakening. Who in the West have not been drawn to India by reading about the beautiful frescoed caves of Ajanta and Ellora; the rock temples of Mahabali Puram; the age old magnificent sculptures of the temples of Madura, Rameshwaram, Puri, Benares and Muttra, the classic beauty of the Taj Mahal at Agra. These monuments of India's artistic culture have drawn visitors from America and the rest of the world. And now her living art; her dance, her music, her painting her arts and crafts and I hope even some of her films are going to continue not only to keep her growing national spirit strong, but spread their tidings to art lovers in the West.

In concluding I would just like to say that much misrepresentation of the Indian character and prevalent conditions has been spread in Europe and America through books and films. We know of course that there are generous minded people in these countries who are hardly likely to judge us by this type of superficial information. But still I and my countrymen and women sincerely hope that those of you who know India will always keep the best memories of our country and help each in his or her small way to maintain a close and happy friendship between our two countries. Do remember that the true messengers of Indian thought and culture like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Swami Vivekananda and Swami Ram Tirtha first attracted many Americans to India and if you have a desire to better understand us recommend the writings of such men to your friends.

The President then spoke about the relationship between America and India and thanked the guests.

At the outset the guests were treated to a dinner arranged and served in American style.

Prominent amongst guests were: Dr. Ambedkar, R. M. Halder, Principal of the Blind Mission School, and Mr. Jagan Nath Jain.

SEC. 144 AT HALIAKANDI

HALIAKANDI, (Lower Assam). July, 10.

The tension following the communal disturbances during the local car-festival has not ended.

Apprehending further breach of the peace, the Magistrate has promulgated an Order under Section 144 prohibiting assembly of more than five members. Police pickets are posted in different parts of the town.

The peace conference between Hindus and the Muslims convened by the Sub-Divisional Officers has failed to arrive at any compromise.—United Press.

RESIGNATION FROM LEAGUE

(From Our Correspondent.)
NADIAD, (By Mail.)

Mr. Abdul Karim M. Divan has resigned the General Secretaryship of the Nadiad Muslim Primary League, and the membership of the Executive Committee of the League.

ALLEGED ZOOLUM OF ZAMINDARS

Adjournment Motion In U. P. Congress Committee Meeting

LUCKNOW, July 9.

The alleged zoolum of the zamindars with the "connivance of the police" was the subject of an adjournment motion at a meeting of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee held to-day.

The matter came up for discussion through a resolution of the Gorakhpur District Congress Committee requesting the Provincial Committee to accord the former permission to launch direct action against the alleged zoolum of the zamindars, in accordance with the principles of Satyagraha.

Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena sought to move an adjournment resolution to discuss the situation. The motion was withdrawn on an assurance given by the General Secretary that the matter would be taken up with the proper authorities.

The meeting thereafter adopted various resolutions affecting the interests of tenants urging reductions of rents by fifty per cent. and requesting that the realisation of rents prior to those of fasli 1344 which had been stopped by law should be wiped out and their realisation be made illegal.—United Press.

METRO
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TELEPHONE 31045

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Hear Her Challenge in New Theatres' scathing social argument in Glorious ... second week
"ABHAGIN"
Starring:—
MOLINA & PRITHVIRAJ, B.A.,
Drawing Crowds At
THE MINERVA
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

FROM SATURDAY, July 16
AT
IMPERIAL
CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
GENERAL FILMS'
BAGHBAN
Starring:
BIMLA KUMARI & NANDREKAR
with
AN ALL STAR CAST
Directed by
A. R. KARDAR

RAJKOT OFFICIAL CHANGES

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, July 8.

Resignation of Rajkot State Bank Manager, Mr. Chhabildas Mehta, is sanctioned and charge of the Bank is handed over to the accountant. Mr. Jamnadas Manekchand Modi. Pleader Chaturdas Ghelabhai has taken charge as Rajkot State Judicial Secretary and more official changes are expected soon.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Inter-League Football

Convincing Victory For Combined Second Division

R. A. Colaba Beaten By 5 Goals To 1

In the sixth and last Inter-League Football exhibition match, played at the St. Xavier's College ground at Parel, on Sunday evening, the Combined Second Division side gained honours for the Junior Section, of the Harwood League Football Tournament, by beating the runners-up of the Senior Division for two successive years, the 14th Heavy Battery, R. A. Colaba by a big margin of 5 goals to 1.

The Combined side deserve great praise for their outstanding victory against their formidable opponents, the Colaba Gunners, who were not beaten by any other side except the Cheshires, the Champions of the (first division) Harwood League for the last 2 years, in their career, in the Senior Section, of the League Championship. Their success on Sunday evening, by a comfortable margin of 5 goals to 1, proves that the standard of football is rapidly improving in the second division.

HONOURS OF TRIUMPH.

The Second Division forwards were in deadly form and certainly the honours of their triumph over such a redoubtable military team, were well deserved.

MCHUGH'S 3 GOALS.

McHugh, the winners' inside-left, was, perhaps, the best man in their attack-line. He had the distinction of, alone, obtaining 3 of the 5 goals scored by his side.

The Combined team were the first to test their opponents' defence and Adams, their inside-right, opened their account in the 10th minute from the start.

The Gunners retaliated but found, in the Second Division defence, tough resistance, which seemed difficult for them to deal with. They went further in arrears, when in the 20th minute, McHugh doubled the score for the Junior side.

The Battery reduced their opponents' lead, when Wilkes converted a penalty-kick, awarded to them, before the teams changed ends.

ON RESUMPTION.

All hopes, of the R. A. drawing level, were set aside, when McHugh succeeded in beating Dryden with a forceful shot, the Second Division Combined being now leading by 3 goals to 1.

This was not all. Burns turned a penalty-kick, awarded to the winners, to advantage and 5 minutes before the call of time, McHugh, completed his side's tally by netting the 5th goal.

This was a great achievement for the Combined team.

RESULT:—

COMBINED SECOND DIVISION 5 goals.
R. A. COLABA 1 goal.

TEAMS:—

COMBINED SECOND DIVISION:—Smith; Williams and Thomson; Brown, Burns and Harland; Jameson, Adams, Roane, McHugh and Thomas.

R. A. COLABA:—Dryden; Brack and Rush; Wilkes, McDermott and Booth; Lord, Osmond, Perry, McKee and Morgan.

REFEREE:—A. C. Eagle.

LINESMEN:—Lewis and Kotich.

NO NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE IN MADRAS

MADRAS, July 9.

Government, it is understood, have definitely abandoned the idea of constructing a new building for either the Assembly or the Council.

The Congress Ministry is wholly against embarking on expenditure on a Parliament House, having regard to the prospect of creation of a separate Andhra province and of elimination of the Second Chamber at no distant date. The decision of Government is to house the Assembly in the present Council Chamber, making suitable alterations therein to provide required number of seats for the members.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I And II Programmes

V U B 244 metres 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres 9.550 kc/s. for Transmission I and 61 metres 4.905 kc/s. for Transmission II

8-0 a. m. Early Music 8-15 Prem Geets 8-30 Melodies from South 8-45 Instrumental music. 11-30 Sumati Wadkar

12-0 noon Gujrati books talk by Saarla Bannerjee.

12-15 p.m. Melodies from the Talkies 12-30 Rafique Ghaznavi 12-55 Market Rates, Announcements 1-5 Lunch Hour Music. 5-30 Bhopali 5-45 Bhopali 6-0 Instrumental Duets 6-5 Gujarati Music 6-20 Who's Who? 6-40 Rafique Ghaznavi 7-0 To Bhumijan 7-45 Commercial News 8-0 Story In Marathi by Kanekar 8-15 Sumati Wadkar 8-35 Nathu Khan Gat tora 8-40 Rafique Ghaznavi 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 "Writer and changing World" Talk in English by Mulik Raj Anand; 9.30 News 9-45 Criminal Tribes Settlement, talk by D. Symington 10-0 Radio Quartet 10-30 Symphony Night.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres. 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

7-0 a. m. Melodies 7-20 Light Variety 7-40 Afzal 7-50 Akhtar Jahan 8-10 Sarangi Recital 8-20 Melodies 8-40 News in English 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

12-0 noon Ghazals Bhajans etc. 1-0 p. m. Ambala Listener's Progarmme.

TRANSMISSION III

5-45 p. m. Afzal Husain 5-50 Test commentary 6-5 Light Melodies 7-10 A I R Dance Orchestra 7-30 For Villagers Only 8-0 Recital 8-15 For Your Bookshelf 8-30 Zamin gol hai 9-0 Latest Film Hits 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Ghazals 10-0 People of Kashgar 10-15 R. D. Joshi 10-45 Afzal 10-50 News 10-55 Test Commentary.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II
31.3 metres, 9,590 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I

TRANSMISSION III
60 metres 4,995 kc/s.

5-45 to 7-30 p. m. Programme as in Delhi I; 7-30 Musical mascellany 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I 9-45 Orchestral Concert 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I 10-15 Orchestral Concert (contd.) 10-50 News 10-55 to 11-10 Programme as in Delhi I.

Calcutta Programme

V U C 270 m. 810 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)

12-36 p.m. Market rates 12-41 John McCormack: Tenor Weather for ocean; 1-36 Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, talk by S. Kanto Das, 1-51 Puratan Bhritya 1-57 Personal cleanliness By N. Sarkar, M. D. 2-6 Records 5-6 Ashalata Roy 5-21 Haridas Banerjee 5-36 Uttara Devi 5-56 Jantri Sangha 6-6 For countryside 6-36 Cloudy Night 6-56 Jantri Sangha 7-11 Sachin Dev Burman 7-31 Kamalabala 7-51 Cultural wastage talk in Bengali by S. K. Das 8-6 News, and Weather (Bengali) 8-21 Mastan Gama 8-41 Kamalaba 9-1 Commercial News, Weather 9-6 News 9-21 Joe Dee's Swingers
9.36 Traffc problems of Calcutta talk by L.P. Atinkinson; 9.51 Favorites of past;.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres. 1.500 kc/s. p.m.

9.30 Announcements in Hindustani; 9.40 Monmmad Siddiq qawwal; Bai Saraswatibai; 6.25 Zubaida Begum; 6.45 Matwaili adaen; 6.55 Mohmmad Siddiq Qawwali; 7.20 Bai Saraswatibai; 7.40 Readings from books; 8.0 Zubaida Begam; 8.15 Hour with villagers; 9.15 News weather in Hindustani; 9.30 In English; 9.45 Bai Saraswatibai; 10.0 Mohmmad Siddiq qawwal; 10.15 Khyber orchestra; 10.40 Recalling the past.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres, 1086 kc/s. p.m.

6.30 Bhai Santa Singh Ragi and party; 6.50 Khurshid Bai Hujruwali; 7.10 Ahmedi khan; 7.15 Bhai Santa Singh Ragi; 7.30 For countryside; 8.0 Love lyrics talk in Hindustani by F. Mahmud; 8.15 Bhai Santa Singh Ragi; 8.45 Ham dono ki ap biti; 9.0 Music; 9.15 news weather in Hindustani; 9.30 In English; 9.45 Books review by D. C. Sharma; 10.0 Khurshid Bai; 10.20 A sarangi recital; 10.25 Bhai Santa Singh Ragi; 10.45 Khurshid Bai Hujruwali;.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres, 1,022 kc/s. p.m.

6.30 Gopinath; 6.55 Shameen Bano; 7.20 S. A. Mahadkar; 7.45 To marry or not to marry a discussion between Anand Narain and Mrs A. Mulla; 8.0 Shameen Bano; 8.20 Ameer Ahmad Alvi 8.35 Gopinath; 8.50 Folk-songs; 9.15 News weather in Hindustani; 9.30 In English; 9.45 Gopinath; 10.10 S. A. Mahadkar; 10.35 Shameen Bano.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres, 1,420 kc/s. p.m.

5.30 Kumari Jaya: Vocalist; 6.0 Saveri on the violin; 6.10 Shrimati Parvati Varsyar; 7.15 World goes round in Tamil by T. S. Chockalingam; 7.30 Shrimati Parvati Varsyar; 8.10 Musical interlude; 8.20 Amateur music; 8.30 Vedachalam Pillai, vocalist; 9.15 News weather; 9.30 Women of tomorrow talk by Shrimati Ramamurthi; 9.45 Vedachalam Pillai: Vocalist.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres, 4,950 kc/s. p.m.

5.30 to 6.0 Programme as in Madras I; 6.0 For villager (Telugu); 6.30 For villager (Tamil); 7.0 to 9.45 Programme as in Madras I; 9.45 H. Chatterjee: tenor; 10.0 Boston symphony orchestra; 10.15 Jack Harris.

R. B. C. Programme

GSJ 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m.) GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.) GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m). GSG (to 9.30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.); GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)

p.m.

7.30 Arthur Salisbury; 8.0 Violet Carson; 8.15 Orchestral music; 8.30 Victorian melodies; 9.30 News; 9.50 Monologues in melody; 10.0 Test commentary; 10.10 Daylight robbery; 10.55 Test commentary.

10.50 to 11.45 Arabic programme.

CONSOLIDATION OF PUNJAB HOLDINGS

Efforts To Be Extended To Four More Districts

SIMLA, July 9.

The Punjab Government have had under consideration the question of accelerating the process of consolidation of holdings of agricultural land, the Fragmentation of which has assumed serious proportions

It will be recalled that in March 1935, a conference was held presided over by the Governor of the Punjab when it was decided 'inter alia' that the work of consolidation of holdings should be pushed forward with all possible energy and the agency of the Revenue Department should be employed as an experimental measure. The result was the Punjab Consolidation of Holdings Act of 1936.

FROM RURAL GRANT

The decision of that conference was given a practical shape when out of the grant of Rs. 850,000 sanctioned by the Government of India for the economic development and improvement of the rural areas in the Punjab, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was appropriated and the work of consolidation of holdings through the revenue agency started at the end of the financial year 1935-36 in three districts, namely, Sialkot, Rohtak and Gujarat. The work has been taken up in 57 villages involving nearly thirty thousand acres, and it has been proved that there is a genuine demand for its expansion to other districts.

It is, therefore, proposed that these operations should be extended during the current financial year to at least four other districts in which the co-operative departments are at present interested so far as the work of consolidation is concerned. For each district a staff consisting of a Consolidation Officer, six Patwaris and four peons will be employed.—United Press.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SURVEY OF DHARWAR TALUKA

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, (By Mail.)

The Taluka Village Improvement Committee, Dharwar, has appointed a Sub-Committee to hold an exhaustive Rural Development Survey of the Dharwar Taluka. A questionnaire of about 250 heads of enquiry has been drawn up. A thorough examination of each village will be held on the lines of this questionnaire and a consolidated report for the whole Taluka will be published.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Dr. T. G. Padmanabha Panikker was found dead by his friends this morning, at his flat in Palm Mansions, Dadar.

The police found a letter addressed to the Coroner and a bottle with a few drop of liquid by his side.

A letter was addressed to the Coroner by the deceased. "It says, that tired of being sick year in and year out, I am ending this life by taking hydrocyanic acid. For this action of mine nobody is at fault. I am doing it after mature consideration."

T. K. Puduwal, an employee of the Haffkine Institute and a resident of the deceased's premises, giving evidence before the Coroner to-day, said that the deceased was 29 years old and had a dispensary at Vincent Road near Hindmata Cinema. "He was constantly complaining of gastric trouble."

The witness identified the handwriting of the deceased (shown the note addressed to the Coroner), Inquest will be held on Monday.

Mitibai Revashankar aged 40, residing in Kalachowki, is alleged to have committed suicide by pouring kerosene on her sari and setting fire to it.

She was admitted in K. E. M. Hospital this morning with burns of 1st, 2nd and 3rd degree and died within a few hours.

The cause of her action is said to be grief over the loss of her only son.

Inquest over the body will be held on Monday.

Sundrabai Umaji (32), knocked down by car No. 7277 on Grant Road, yesterday, died at the J. J. Hospital last night.

She sustained injuries on head and arms.

Inquest over the body will be held on Monday.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturday, only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains. Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mail.	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

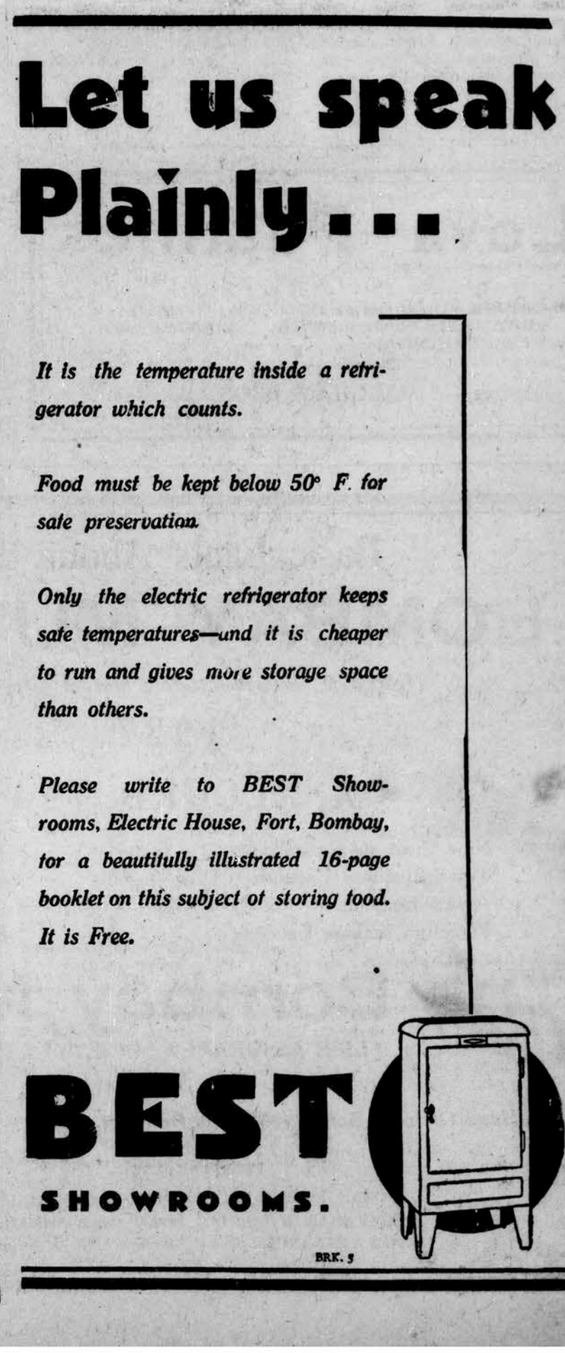
Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON—BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.
Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.
BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.)
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.
BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.
COLOMBO BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.



OUR READERS' VIEWS

Port Trust Scandal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every patriotic Indian will agree with you that the recent refusal of the Bombay Port Trust to support even the object of the Bill, namely, the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine, was clearly influenced by "the rapacious greed of British vested interests" and is one more illustration of what you rightly call how racial interests and not the cause of Indian shipping dominated the deliberations of that Trust. You rightly urge that we should refuse to accept any trade agreement with Britain which does not concede the just claims of Indian shipping. Our attempts to secure a dominant majority on the Bombay Port Trust have so far failed and unless these Acts are radically changed, these Trusts will continue to be semi-public bodies inimical to the protection and growth of national economic interests.

What, however, surprises the public the most is the opposition of Mr. Lowndes, the Chairman of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. to the amendment of Mr. Morarjee which supported the object of the Bill and which has been supported by the entire public during the last 20 years, namely, the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine. It is needless to point out that even when nearly 98 per cent. of the coastal trade of Great Britain is in the hands of British shipping, they urge the introduction of flag discrimination in that trade which would exclude foreign shipping from plying in coastal waters. Here was an example which the non-Indian members of the Trust could have followed with advantage. While Sir Purshotamdas, one of our distinguished leaders of industrial India and an eminent Director of the Bombay Steam whole-heartedly supported the object of the Bill, the Chairman of the Bombay Steam, Mr. Lowndes, voted against such object. This clearly proves the necessity of what Mahatmaji has said and what the Working Committee has endorsed that Swadeshi industries will never receive proper protection and will not develop as India demands, unless they are managed by the nationals of the country. Will the Directors of the Bombay Steam, who are ever anxious to call it a national concern, explain why the senior partner of their Agents' firm and their Chairman, Mr. Lowndes, had the temerity to vote against the object of the Coastal Bill which has received universal support in this country? One would like to know how the Shareholders' Association views the nationalism of such character.—Yours, etc.

C. M. TRIVEDI.

Shanti Sadan,
French Bridge,
Bombay 7.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

B. A. Exam.

D. M. MEHTA writes "When I took my B. A. degree in 1899, for every one student who secured first-class, about 15 to 20 were placed in the second class. In the last B. A. examination one student could secure first-class as against every six placed in the second-class." It would be interesting to know the causes of this.

"Flying Ranee"

M. M. PAREKH writes that the second-class observer car in the Flying Ranee needs better seating arrangements. There is moreover too much jolting.

A Teacher's Dismissal

N. V. SOHONI sends us a copy of a letter which he has addressed to the Secondary Teacher's Association protesting against his dismissal from service by the Robert Money School authorities, which he considers was very unfair to him.

Ahmedabad Station Stall

HIRALAL PRABHUDAS protests against the grant of the contract for management of the Hindu Refreshment Stall at Ahmedabad Station to a non-Hindu as being hurtful to the sentiments of the community. The correspondent considers that one of the chief reasons of the inferior quality of food-stuffs supplied in railway stalls is the exorbitant rent charged for the same by railway authorities.

"Bombay University And Matriculation Examination"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This year, in the Matriculation results while having a scrutiny of 40 or 50 cases, two cases of failure condoned drew my pointed attention. They were parallel. In both cases, the successful candidates scored 38 marks in English with their total at 293. Both of them failed in English by 2 marks and were not eligible for condonation unless they scored 294 marks or 42 per cent. of the total number of marks as laid down in the Ordinance. It is really gratifying to learn that the University has seen it expedient to declare them successful. There may have been many such cases in other centres. How far this leniency is extended, no body knows. Last year, a student who scored 327 total marks and 33 marks in English, needed 2 marks more for such condonation. There was no such condonation last year. It is desirable that Ordinance must be modified permanently.—Yours, etc.

V. M. MANIAR.

Rajkot.

Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When Mr. Fyzee was not appointed to the acting vacancy in the Small Causes Court, a section of the Urdu press of Bombay made a great hue and cry against the "Anti-Muslim" policy of the present Congress Government. But now that he has been permanently appointed to the principalship of the Law College, not a word of appreciation has appeared in it. At least this appointment should have opened the eyes of the Urdu papers concerned to the fact that the Congress Government of Bombay is not slow to realise the worth and ability of Mussalmans and that it is ever ready to do justice to the claims of minorities. Mr. Fyzee was the Principal of this Law College during the time of Minister Kambli for full three years and there is no doubt that he gave entire satisfaction to the then Government, and this is the reason why he has been given a permanent chance this time. I can only say that no better selection could have been possible. Will the Urdu papers who indulged in gibes at the Congress Government now express thanks to it?—Yours etc.

RIGHT.

Bombay July. 8.

Motor Patrols

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am a motorist and wish to know if the present patrols appointed by the Western India Automobile Association, who are mostly Europeans and Anglo-Indians had any special training in motor mechanism and where? Can they help a motorist in distress in case of break-down? What are the qualifications of patrols?

How can a clerk of motor vehicles department serve as a patrol? Or is that just Anglo-Indians and Europeans patrols are preferred.—Yours, etc.,

MOTORIST.

Exploits Of Shami Pir

Interesting Side-lights On Activities Of "Adventurer"

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The following is an interesting account of Shami Pir as reported in the "Islah" an organ of the Afghan Government:—

Saadi-i-Shami originally comes from Baghdad. He is 48 years old. He knows English and French. He indulges in smoking cigar and cigarettes, and drinks wine very heavily.

Saadi was in the beginning of the month of 'Hamal' (i.e., the end of March last) in Dera Ismail Khan, and urged the malefactors of Sulemankhel tribe (who wanted to surrender in the last winter to their Government) to keep on fighting. He gave them a promise of reinforcement, and assistance.

HIS STORY

The Saadi, used to say to these simple and ignorant tribesmen that his master and teacher was a man, who knocked the Oriental world. He would never lack in money and material help. Moreover he said he had got aeroplanes and bombers to throw bombs on the forces and troops, which may fight against the Sulemankhels in the territory of Afghanistan. The Saadi and his Baghdadi comrade, along with another fellow, who was renowned as a Turkish General used to move by fast-speed motorcar and three lorries from one place to another in Waziristan and hold Jirgas there. The said Saadi, had spent and distributed much money amongst the tribes. Recently the tribes recognised who he was.

ADVERSE VERDICT

The Ulma and learned men of Waziristan and Masuds passed a verdict of Kafir (being a non-believer) against Saadi, and the people turned against him. Saadi, seeing that his mischief making, together with that of his friends, would end in loss of his friends and supporters, went to the political Agent of Wana, and thence perhaps they have been sent to Delhi.

It is said that the same promised bombers of Saadi Shami have already thrown bombs on the Afghan militia in the Afghan territory, by which three men of the Afghan militia were killed and 18 injured, while one bomb had burst in Kabul Khelan Waziristan (Afghanistan).

MYSTERY MEN

It is quite evident from the attitude of Saadi and his comrades, that the said Saadi was a mysterious man also his Turkish friend wears a guise of mystery. The name of this man (comrade of Saadi) is Mohmed Ali and he belongs to Charknas tribe. He was resident of Azarbaijan one of the subjects of Soviet Russia. He was an anti-Soviet, and on account of being deadly against the Soviet Government, he went to Baghdad, and got acquainted with Saadi Shami. This man wanted to enter the Afghan territory from the northern side, and make propaganda against Soviet Russia, and thus upset the relations between the Afghan Government and Russia, enabling his friend Saadi Shami to achieve success in the southern part of Afghanistan in concord with his friends.

Saadi and his friends, had introduced this Md. Ali of Azarbaijan as a Turkish General, and thus it is alleged, wanted to disturb the relations between the Afghan and Turkish Governments and on the other side to excite the Russian Government against the Turkish Government. Mohd. Ali the said Azarbaijani made a drastic propaganda against the Russian and Afghan Governments. Accordingly in one of the mosques of Waziristan, Shami Saadi related some exciting complaints against Russia and the relations between Soviet Russia and Afghanistan.

It is said that one bearing the statements of Saadi Shami, the tribes revolted against Saadi, and became fully aware of his evil intentions.—United Press.

CIGARETTE FACTORY IN BOMBAY

English Company's Scheme

Negotiations for the purchase of a suitable site to build a cigarette factory in Bombay are now being carried on by Mr. M. M. Finegold, a director of Messrs A. and J. Green, Ltd., tobacco manufacturers of London.

When this factory is started it is proposed that it would manufacture such a quantity of cigarettes as would meet Indian demand of consumption. In the course of an interview Mr. Finegold, in reply to a question said: "The Board of Directors will contain European Directors and also Indian Directors. When the Company will start working, the money found will be from Europeans and out of this amount the factory will be built. We shall invest our capital in tobacco and after the factory goes on working as a profitable concern, the Company will offer 75 per cent of the capital to Indians at par value by way of shares. The idea underlying is to risk our money first and to make the factory a paying one and then ask Indians to invest in the concern and participate in its management."

In reply to another question Mr. Finegold said they would very much like to have Indians in the management and would like to encourage them.

Mr. Finegold proceeded:

"Of course, we will use Indian tobacco. It may, perhaps, come as a surprise that Messrs. A. and J. Green, Ltd. have been using in England 5 million pounds of Indian tobacco per year. We can use Indian tobacco to advantage for certain brands and where it cannot be blended, other tobacco will be used. We do not think just now of opening factories in different places, as for the present we intend manufacturing cigarettes in Bombay to supply the whole of India. We shall very probably start putting our different brands of cigarettes in three to four months' time. The factory will have Indian labour, Indian mechanics and trained experts so that in fact this cigarette manufacturing company of Messrs. A. and J. Green Ltd. of England will just be in name an English enterprise but in reality it will be all Indian."

Mrs. Subbaroyan's Bill Against Polygamy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mrs Subbaroyan, in bringing forward a measure to abolish Polygamy among Hindus, has rendered a distinct service to this community. This measure has been long overdue and it is therefore imperative that it becomes law with the least possible delay. While giving my wholehearted support to this beneficent measure, I suggest that meetings should be held all over the country and particularly by Women's Associations to enlist support for this bill. Some Sanathanists are very likely to oppose the proposal but agitation should be carried on and should be so strong and wide, as to drown all objections. Hindu women must influence and secure the sympathy and support of their sisters belonging to other communities. By nature, no woman would like Polygamy and I see no reason why Muslim ladies should not bring forward a similar proposal. President Kemal Ataturk abolished this pernicious system in Turkey with one stroke of the pen, and it is slowly dying out in Afghanistan.

It is upto our sisters to stir up and secure support for this highly benevolent reform. I need hardly say that Mrs Subbaroyan deserves the sincere gratitude of the Hindu community in bringing forward this proposal.

I trust that our M.L.A.'s in the Central Legislature will strongly support it.—Yours, etc.

A. S. I.

PUBLIC LECTURES IN POPULAR SCIENCE.

Under the joint auspices of the Royal Institute of Science and the B. P. Adult Education Association courses of ten lectures each in Chemistry, Physics and Biology will be given in the Royal Institute of Science, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on successive Saturdays. The course in Physics and Chemistry will be given first in Gujarati and Marathi respectively. The lectures will commence on Saturday the 16th July.

These lectures will be illustrated by lantern slides and demonstrations.

Provision for lectures in Urdu will be made if there is a demand for it. It is hoped that Primary Teachers and those interested in Papular Science will take advantage of this opportunity. The Syllabus can be had from the Office of the B. P. Adult Education Association, K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Building, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY.

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 2nd July, 1938, was 483; of these 314 were males and 169 females.

BOMBAY FIELD CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Field Club will be held on Friday, July 29 at 6.15 p.m. in the Lecture Hall of the School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay.

NEW HEALTH FROM NATURE'S WEALTH

Only the finest fresh fruit and rare herbs and spices are used in making "Vimto" Cordial and Sparkling "Vimto" That's why they are so good for you and why they possess such a delicious flavour "Vimto" brings you new vitality and health with every glass It's the ideal thirst quencher and pick-me-up for busy people. Try it with meals, after sports, or at any other time, and be sure you ask for "Vimto" by name

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Basic Facts About the
BOMBAY MUTUAL
(Oldest & Strongest Indian Mutual Life Office)
1937
A RECORD YEAR

New Business Exceeds - -	Rs. 2.02 Crores
Total Business Exceeds - - -	Rs. 8.43 Crores
Assets Exceed - - - - -	Rs. 1.13 Crores
Premium Income Exceeds - - -	Rs. 42 lacs

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Sud 14, 1995
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Avval 12, 1357
Parsi: Behman 9, 1307
Hightide: 11-48; 23-27
Lowtide: 4-47; 17-50
Sunrise: 6h 8m.
Sunset: 7h. 20 m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, July 12.

Municipal Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, July 13.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4.10 p.m.

S. T. C. LECTURERS.

A course of Lectures for the benefit of candidates preparing for the S.T.C. Examination will be given in the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing to-morrow (Tuesday).

CHILDREN'S ACADEMY.

The principal and the staff of the Children's Academy, Chawan Bhawan, Gamdevi Road, will be "At Home" to meet Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, the noted Indian author, to-day (Monday) at 2-30 p.m. Dr. Anand will address the gathering.

MAYOR OF BOMBAY TO VISIT HARIJAN SCHOOL.

His Worship the Mayor of Bombay Mr. Sultan H. Chinoy, J.P. will pay a visit to the Free Night School at Chandan Vadi conducted by the "Depressed Class Education League" to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORKERS CLASS.

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-morrow (Tuesday) at Tutorial High School, Grant Road, when Mr. N. M. Joshi, B.A., M.L.A., J.P., General Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay, will deliver a lecture on "The Worker in Indian Industry" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, when Mr. Sorabji N. Kanga, B.A., will give a discourse in Gujerati on "Fundamental teachings of the Zoroastrian Religion, Prayer and Vibrations."

PROTEST AGAINST FIRING ON SIKARITES.

Under the auspices of All-India State Peoples' Conference, the Congress Socialist Party, the Marwari Sammelan, and the Sikar Raj Subject Committee, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in Hirabagh Hall, C.P. Tank to protest against the firing of the Jaipur police on the peaceful citizens of Sikar.

B. O. AND GYNAECOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Bombay Obstetric and Gynaecological Society has arranged the opening of its own premises in the Empire Automobile Building, Queen's Road, (Opp. Charni Road Station) to take place at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday (16th inst.). The programme is:—(1) Welcome to the guests and members and declaring the premises open by the President of the Society; (2) musical entertainment, and (3) light refreshments.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Housemaster" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Fools for Scandal" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"We Three" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Think Fast, Mr. Moto" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"China Clipper" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Bad man of Brimstone" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Snow White" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Abhagin" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Path of Glory" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Men Betray Women" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Time as usual.
BROADWAY—"His Lordship" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Adventures of Marco Polo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Umaji Naik" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

"B" WARD BYE-ELECTION.

The Secretary Janjira State People Union Bombay writes:—

A meeting of Janjira State People Union was held on Saturday to consider the question contesting the "B" Ward bye-election. Sardar Sidi Mahmood President of the Union was authorised to contest the seat rendered vacant by the sad death of Haji Tar Mohamed Noorani.

SANTA CRUZ TENANTS ASSOCIATION

The Hon. Secretary, Santa Cruz Tenants Association writes:—

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Santa Cruz Tenants Association, it has been resolved to make efforts to secure representation on the Bandra Santa Cruz Municipal Borough at the ensuing elections, and the election sub-committee with Messrs. B. P Shastri, Solicitor, G. D. Manji, J. N. Manker and C. I. Desai has been appointed to take necessary action in the matter. Tenants residing in Santa Cruz municipal limits are requested to see that their names are entered as voters on the election roll of the said municipality which is being revised now.

JAMIAT SHUBHAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a special meeting of the Executive Council of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, held on Saturday:—"Owing to the sad and sudden demise of our first and foremost patron, Al-Haj Qassimali Jairazbhoy, and on account of the recent serious illness of Jamiat's founder, Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Fozan, this special meeting of the Executive Council resolves not to celebrate the ensuing 6th anniversary of the Jamiat this year."

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.

Prof. D'Andrade and Mr. Maratne will meet their students in Modern Philosophy and Radio communication in Wilson College at 6-30 p.m. Profs. Phatak and Patanker will meet their students in Marathi Literature and Wireless, respectively in Ruia and Khalsa College at 7 p.m.; Rev. Fr. J. Duhr and Dr. Valavalkar will meet their students in German and the Hindu view of Social Organisation respectively, in St. Xavier's College and South-Wing University Building at 6-30 p.m.

H. B. Dantra—Economics.
SECRETARIAL DIPLOMA GROUP
S. B. Gohel—Book-keeping and Accountancy and Mercantile Law.
BANKING DIPLOMA GROUP
D. N. Atre—Economics.
INSURANCE DIPLOMA GROUP
K. V. Narayanaswamy—Business Correspondence, Scientific Advertising and Life Insurance.

Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute

The following students of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute have passed the Examinations of the Indian Merchants' Chamber held in May 1938:—

SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA GROUP

T. V. Dandekar (Distinction in Company Law), T. M. Ramaswamy (Distinction in Company Law), R. B. Srivastao (Distinction in Commercial Arithmetic), C. P. Desikachari, P. K. Perumal, D. Y. Sonar, D. K. Sawardekar and K. P. Narasimham.

SPECIALISED BANKING DIPLOMA GROUP

V. Srivastava (Distinction in Commercial Arithmetic) and M. V. Subramoney Iyer (Distinction in Mercantile Law).

SPECIALISED SECRETARIAL DIPLOMA GROUP

V. N. Phansalkar.

CERTIFICATE EXAM.

C. L. Nagar—Book-keeping and Accountancy.

The following students have obtained exemptions in the subjects mentioned below:—

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA GROUP

M. A. Bandekar—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Mercantile Law, Company Law and Economics.
S. K. Subba Rao—Commercial Arithmetic and Company Law.
J. J. Athaide—Mercantile Law.

Forfeiture Order Cancelled

The Government of Bombay have cancelled their orders declaring the following publication to be forfeited:—

Thana Jilha Satyagraha Mandalachi Prabhat Pheri Padyavali (i.e. the Collection of Songs for the Morning Rounds of the Thana District Satyagraha Mandal), a booklet in Marathi, compiled by Mr. Appaji Pandurang Mule, Secretary, Thana District Congress Committee and published by him at Umbergaon, District Thana and printed by Mr. Moreshwar Chintaman Lele at the Vikram Printing Press, Girgaon, Bombay

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC COLLEGE.

The Governing Council of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College has passed the following resolution:—

In view of the latest information to the effect that the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Bill, will not be taken up for the second reading in the Legislative Assembly until some time in August and in view of the undesirability of keeping the working of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College suspended for a long time, the present and prospective students of the College are hereby informed that the Governing Council now resolves that the classes be reopened for work on 1st August, 1938, and that in view of the suspension of the working of the College the October vacation of 1938 be cancelled.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
IAN HAY'S Record-Breaking Play
"HOUSE MASTER"
now a Screen Triumph, with
OTTO KRUGER
DIANA CHURCHILL

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 10.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure from normal.
Agra	96	82	T	2.4	−3.0
Amraoti	82	74	T	12.3	+3.1
Akola	84	74	0.2	18.9	+11.2
Ahmedabad	83	77	3.2	11.2	+3.6
Ajmer	94	79	0.2	4.5	+0.1
Ahmednagar	80	71	—	15.8	+9.9
Ambala	101	93	—	4.0	−2.4
Allahabad	94	81	—	9.4	+0.7
Benares	92	81	—	12.5	+3.9
BOMBAY	84	76	0.7	39.3	+9.8
Bangalore	82	67	—	3.3	−1.1
Bhopal	87	73	2.4	18.1	—
Baroda	90	77	0.3	8.8	—
Belgaum	74	68	0.8	10.9	−1.7
Bahawalpur	108	89	—	—	−1.2
Bijapur	85	71	—	7.2	+3.2
Bellary	85	75	T	1.4	−1.0
Bhavnagar	93	79	0.1	6.3	—
Chittagong	95	77	0.7	30.0	+1.9
Calcutta	89	70	0.4	9.8	−6.2
Cuttack	86	76	0.1	13.5	—
Cawnpore	91	80	T	11.9	+6.2
Calicut	79	73	0.7	63.5	+18.9
Colombo	84	77	—	5.0	−0.5
Cheerapunji	70	65	3.1	178.4	+48.1
Cocanada	87	78	—	7.5	+0.6
Cochin	82	74	0.2	40.8	+3.7
Dehra Dun	86	73	3.5	20.7	+4.7
Delhi	98	82	—	2.0	−3.7
Dehra I. Khan	108	84	—	1.4	+0.1
Darjeeling	66	59	1.3	42.7	+6.0
Desa	93	78	0.1	3.4	−1.2
Dalhousie	—	—	—	9.2	−4.8
Fort Sandeman	98	73	—	0.9	−0.4
Gorakhpur	91	81	—	11.6	+0.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	83	72	0.2	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	101	83	—	1.5	+0.5
Indore	84	70	7.2	25.4	+16.6
Jhansi	91	79	0.3	10.3	+1.9
Jubbulpore	85	75	0.4	13.5	+0.7
Jacobabad	110	86	—	—	−0.4
Jaipur	101	79	—	4.5	−0.4
Karwar	81	74	0.7	52.9	+1.7
Karachi	90	82	T	0.1	−1.2
Kodaikanal	65	54	0.3	4.0	−1.7
Khandwa	85	73	0.9	18.4	+10.0
Lucknow	93	77	2.1	17.4	+9.5
Ludhiana	106	80	—	2.1	−3.3
Lahore	108	87	—	5.3	+1.9
Lyallpur	107	87	—	4.5	+2.4
Multan	109	82	—	1.2	−0.1
Mysore	79	66	0.1	1.9	−1.9
Madras	99	82	—	2.4	−0.7
Maymyo	75	61	—	7.3	−3.2
Marmagoa	81	73	0.6	37.0	—
Malegaon	85	74	—	8.9	+3.1
Mussoorie	71	61	—	21.6	+11.4
Mahableshwar	65	62	3.8	104.1	+30.1
Murree	78	61	—	15.1	+7.9
Mount Abu	76	67	0.2	10.4	−0.9
Masulipatam	89	80	0.1	8.6	+2.1
Mandalay	90	72	0.1	5.5	−1.6
Mangalore	80	73	0.7	80.1	+29.3
Meerut	—	—	—	3.2	−3.0
Mercara	67	62	1.5	63.4	+23.5
Nagpur	85	76	0.3	18.0	+4.9
Ootacamund	61	53	T	5.1	−3.4
Patna	93	81	—	16.7	+4.7
Peshawar	98	76	—	1.0	+0.4
Poona	79	71	0.1	7.2	+0.5
Pachmarhi	75	68	0.3	27.3	+11.2
Port Blair	82	79	0.8	33.2	+8.9
Quetta	86	51	—	—	—
Ranchi	84	74	0.2	8.3	−6.3
Rawalpindi	100	75	—	13.9	+9.8
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnagiri	81	76	0.5	66.5	+25.7
Rajkot	87	76	0.7	8.7	+1.3
Sialkot	104	83	—	6.9	+1.8
Srinagar	86	57	—	3.0	+1.1
Sholapur	86	72	0.6	15.7	+9.6
Shillong	75	66	—	7.3	−1.0
Simla	76	63	—	7.2	−3.9
Surat	85	77	0.7	16.9	+3.3
Salem	94	75	0.1	2.9	−1.2
Trichinopoly	93	79	—	1.5	−0.4
Trivandrum	83	76	—	16.1	−0.1
Vizagapatam	85	80	0.2	10.3	+4.2

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

WEATHER SUMMARY

SUNDAY, the 10th July 1938.

With the rapid formation of a shallow depression over Bengal, the monsoon has generally strengthened. It has been vigorous in West Central India and the East United Provinces and strong in Bengal, Bihar, the West United Provinces, East Rajputana, Gujarat and the Central Provinces. There has also been fairly widespread rain over the West coast, the Deccan, Orissa and Assam, with scattered showers in East Madras, Chota Nagpur and the extreme North.

PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS.

Port Blair	3/4"
Cox's Bazar	3"
Cherrapunji	3"
Narayanganj	1-1/2"
Berhampore	1-1/2"
Naya Dumka	1-1/2"
Sandheads	1-1/2"
Darjiling	1-1/2"
Barisal	1"
Burdwan	1"
Tezpur	3/4"
Sambalpur	3/4"
Purnea	3/4"
Indore	7"
Bahraich	6"
Dehra Dun	4"
Lucknow	2"
Bhopal	2"
Hoshangabad	2"
Muktesar	1-1/2"
Khandwa	1"
Pendra	1"
Chanda	1"
Kotah	3"
Ahmedabad	3"
Dohad	3"
Dwarka	3/4"
Rajkot	3/4"
Surat	3/4"
Cherat	1/2"
Parachinar	1/2"
Khandala	3"
Mercara	1-1/2"
Gulbarga	1"
Karwar	3/4"
Belgaum	3/4"
Mangalore	3/4"
Calicut	3/4"
Salem	3/4"

Sum of rainfall amounts at 134 stations in the plains during past 24 hours.

Actual	62"
Normal	47"

FORECAST UNTIL EVENING 11th.

The monsoon will be generally strong over the region from Gujarat and the Konkan to East Central India and the East Central Provinces and in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Bengal and fairly active in Assam, Bihar, the East United Provinces and Malabar. Scattered showers are expected over the rest of the Peninsula and along and near the Western Himalayas.

	Rainfall: Measured at hrs.	1st June	From normal	Dep. from normal	Temperature: Maximum oF	Dep. from normal	Minimum oF	Dep. from normal	Humidity at 8 hrs. p. c.	Dep. from normal p. c.
Poona	0.08	7.23	+0.48	79	—5	71	—1	90	+13	
Mahableshwar	3.79	104.13	+30.11	65	—	62	—	100	—	

LOCAL FORECAST.—Strong monsoon.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS CONGRATULATES

Professors Of Adult Education Classes

Prof. P. A. Wadia of the Wilson College welcomed Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas and Lady Thakurdas on Saturday at 5-30 p. m., when they were "At Home" to the students and teachers of the Adult Education Classes of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association at Wilson College, Chowpatty.

The Professor after explaining the origin and development of different classes organised some 45 years ago, expressed his satisfaction at the progress made till now. In all 150 to 200 students were attending various classes at present. This was mainly due to the efforts of professors of different colleges who were meeting the demand for classes in various subjects.

While thanking the students and Professor Wadia, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas expressed his sense of appreciation of an opportunity that presented itself for the Professors of different colleges to come together and devote their energy for conducting and maintaining the classes and wished that the trained students in different schools of thoughts would find opportunities at a later stage to give expression in different spheres of life to what they achieved now by means of Adult Education Classes conducted by the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association.

Monsoon Strong In Gujarat And C. P.

POONA, July 10.

With the rapid formation of a shallow depression over Bengal the monsoon has generally strengthened.

It has been vigorous in the West Central India and East United Provinces, strong in Bengal, Bihar, West United Provinces, East Rajputana, Gujarat and Central Provinces. There has also been fairly widespread rain in the West Coast, Deccan, Orissa and Assam and scattered showers in East Madras, Chota Nagpur and extreme North.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 9-7-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +046 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.6 degrees 4.5 (below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.4 degrees 1.4 (below normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 148 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10.
Rainfall in 24 hours 1.46 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 5.40 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 37.93 inches.
Weather remarks—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9-7-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.66 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Indian Muslims' Sympathy With China In Her Ordeal

Goodwill Mission's Tour Succeeds In Cementing Bond Of Brotherhood

Presiding over a tea-party, given by the Muslims to the members of the Chinese Near East Goodwill Mission at the Anjuman-e-Islam, Bombay, on Sunday evening, and welcoming the guests, Mr. M. A. Jinnah said that a mission from India should be sent to China after the Muslims in India were thoroughly organised.

The Muslims in India, he said, deeply sympathised with the Chinese in their struggle they were carrying on against Japanese aggression. They did so not only because there were 50 million Muslims in China, but also because of the considerations of humanity and because they did not approve of one nation practising aggression against another nation.

Continuing he said that he felt glad that the Mission had already established contacts with the Muslims of this Presidency and that contact, he hoped, would lead to further friendly feelings and a better understanding between the two. Muslims in India were economically and educationally poor, and he was glad to observe that they were now organising themselves. Strenuous efforts were now being made not only to catch up with the other communities but to surpass them. He hoped that at no distant date Muslims in India would send a delegation to China.

CEMENTING BOND OF BROTHERHOOD

Replying on behalf of the Mission, Mr. Djelaleddin Wanzishan, leader, remarked that he and his colleagues had gained an impression as a result of their tour through the Muslim countries in the East that the bond of brotherhood among them had been remarkably strengthened.

Mr. Yusuf Changchaolee, another member of the Mission, observed that Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan had recently concluded a pact for the purpose of maintaining peace in the Near East. This Pact was not only of a political nature but was actuated by the spirit of Islam.

Referring to the proposed move of sending a Muslim Mission from India to China, he said that it would be certainly welcomed.

After describing the atrocities committed by the Japanese militarists in China, the speaker appealed to the Indian Muslims to boycott Japanese goods in order to cripple their economic strength.

As soon as China won the war he assured the Indian Muslims that the 50 million Muslims in China could be trusted to do their best for them in case they needed the latter's assistance.

Among those present at the party which was very largely attended was Mr. Yoshih Chen, Vice-Consul of China in Bombay.

SETH BAJAJ IN BOMBAY

Will See Sikar Subjects Deputation

BOMBAY, July 9.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj arrived in Bombay this evening bound for Jaipur, in connection with the Sikar dispute.

A deputation of Sikar subjects waited upon Sethji at his Juhu residence shortly after his arrival and acquainted him with the position at Sikar.

Seth Bajaj, who was to have left for Jaipur this night, has put off his departure for a day, in response to the request made by the deputation so as to enable them to prepare their case.

It is understood the deputation will meet Seth Bajaj again to-morrow.

He is leaving Bombay for Jaipur by the Frontier Mail on Sunday night.—United Press.

NO LONGER UNDER BAN

The Government of Bombay have cancelled their orders declaring the following books written and published in Marathi by Mr. Vasudev Purushottam Sathe to be forfeited:—

(1) "Barisalchi Dhamdhum" and (2) "Vang Vadh", Printed at the B. V. Press, Baroda; (3) "Vijayadurg", Printed at the Gujarat Press, Nadiad, and the Lakshmivilas Press, Baroda; (4) "Pratapsinh", (5) "Jaijui", (6) "Shri Krishna Charitra" Parts I and II, (7) "Tevisavi Rashtriya Sabha", (8) "Rajanishtha and Rajdroha", (9) "Loha Bhim", (10) "Aswatthamyacha Chhapa", (11) "Ashwattamyachen Paripatya", (12) "Ramakaryacha Onama", (13) "Sonya Bapu", (14) "Rashtriya Shikshan ani Lok Jagriti", Printed at the Jaya Vijaya Press, Baroda; (15) "Anandi Anand athva Sumati Vijaya", printed at the New Gujarat Press, Nadiad, and the Lakshmivilas Press, Baroda; (16) "Swadeshi ani Bahishkar", printed at the L. V. Press, Baroda.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I beg to express my deep sense of obligation and gratitude to all friends and sympathisers who have conveyed their heartfelt condolences to my family for the sad and untimely death of my beloved son Pransukhlal.

MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI.

BOMBAY, 9-7-38.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY JULY 11, 1938

HIGHER EDUCATION

In reply to certain criticisms made by Mr. Srinivas Sastri in a recent broadcast, Mahatma Gandhi has amplified his views on higher education very lucidly and vigorously in the latest issue of the "Harijan". Gandhiji's observations will help finally to dispel the misunderstanding that he is in any way opposed to higher education as such, though they at the same time make it clear that he is certainly and emphatically opposed to the type of higher education obtaining at present. The gravamen of Gandhiji's charge against the present system lies in the foreign medium in which the higher education is imparted "as it has caused incalculable intellectual and moral injury to the nation." He, therefore, passionately pleads for the adoption of the Indian languages as the sole media of instruction from the bottom to the top. With this part of Mahatmaji's thesis there will be the fullest concurrence. There can be no gainsaying the fact that the absorption in an alien language in the first instance saps our energies and later on warps our perspective. Gandhiji rightly indicts this as a process of "De-Indianizing." Mahatmaji's love of or mastery over "the tongue that Shakespeare and Milton spoke" is not a whit less than that of any of his critics, Mr. Sastri not excepted. But for all that, he is not prepared to surrender his heritage of the mother-tongue, on which alone we can foster and grow as a nation. The adoption of our own languages in our universities as also in our legislatures and law-courts is an issue of first-rate importance which the popular Ministries must face at the earliest possible opportunity.

Duty Of The State

There is, however, some scope for divergence of opinion regarding the duties of the State towards higher education. Mahatmaji states that "Universities must be made self-supporting. The State should simply educate those whose services it would need." He is opposed to all higher education being paid for from the general revenues. The State must pay for it wherever it has definite use for it. This view is in the first place too utilitarian and in the second place it puts too restrictive a meaning on higher education. The State needs teachers, scientists, doctors, lawyers and technicians; at the same time it needs philosophers and savants to raise the cultural level of the people and to imbue them with noble ideals. It is the aim of higher education to produce the former; at the same time it ought to embrace the efflorescence of the latter. The State thus cannot divest itself of its responsibilities towards the intangible thing called culture, and must share its part of the burden along with the universities and academies. The poorest in the land are entitled to receive the benefits of the highest type of education and it is the duty of the State to make due provision for them.

Conserving The Resources

Having said so much, however, we think it perfectly possible to a great extent to reconcile Gandhiji's views *with conditions which actually obtain in this country at present.* It is notorious that the Provincial Ministries are handicapped at every turn by the paucity of funds. Every pie that is available must go towards the satisfaction of the pressing, practical needs of the nation. As between the liquidation of mass illiteracy and the spread of higher education the onerous urgency of the former goes without saying though it does not absolve the State from its duty of making adequate provision for the latter. Mahatmaji's insistence that higher education should not be charged to general revenues may be accepted only as a forcible paraphrase of the dictum that mass education comes first and foremost in the scheme of things. The slender resources of the provinces must undoubtedly be so conserved and utilised as to contribute to the greatest good of all without sacrificing the claims of any branch of education. In the meanwhile it behoves all those who value higher education to rid the present system of its many anomalies and evils, so as to make its claims more sustainable than they are at present.

Not Justified

We feel that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has given greater importance to the reported speech of Sir Frederick Whyte than it deserved and we agree with Mr. Satyamurti that he should have issued his statement about it after the forthcoming meeting of the Working Committee. Nevertheless, we do not think Mr. Satyamurti was justified in using the language that he has employed in criticising that statement. The President of the Congress has, in his statement, merely given voice to the strong feelings of the country with regard to the Federal scheme. The Congress has rejected the scheme summarily and, as the President says, there is no analogy between Provincial Autonomy and the Federal Scheme and acceptance of office in the Provinces by the Congress should not be construed as a stepping-stone towards acceptance of the Federal Scheme. It is unthinkable for the Congress to accept the latter until it is changed out of recognition in consonance with the national demand. So strong are the views held in the Congress on this question that the President does not exaggerate when he says that should "any unthinkable contingency arise of the Federal Scheme being adopted by the majority within the Congress" it will create a split in the organization and "it would probably be my duty to relieve myself of the trammels of office so that I would be free to work for what I consider to be in the best interests of the country, namely, open, unmitigated and unrelenting opposition to the monstrous Scheme." Mr. Satyamurti completely misrepresents the Congress President when he says that the latter has threatened to go out of the Congress if his views are not accepted. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has not said anything of the kind.

Boon Or Bane?

The progress in transport and communication which Iraq has planned deserves congratulations According to our London correspondent a scheme is being devised by the Iraqi State Railways whereby passengers in India will reach England in seven days. What is more interesting is the route. A fast steamship service. says our correspondent, will ply between Karachi and Fao on the Persian Gulf and passengers thence will travel from Iraq to Europe by train via Turkey, connecting with the Anatolian Railway at Tel-Kulchuk. Anything that is calculated to join India, Iraq and Turkey is to be welcomed. The schemes opens up tremendous possibilities of rapprochement. But where is the capital of £3,500,000 coming from and on what condition? The questions are very important. Is British Imperialism behind this scheme? If so a magnificent boon may well turn out in practice to be a miserable bane unless the Iraqis are careful. We recall the project of the Berlin-Baghdad Railway. It was a most useful project—but for the nefarious underlying objective.

OVER-CROWDING IN RAILWAYS

Right Of Pulling The Chain

(By N. D. Vakharia.

It is proposed to consider the legal position as to the pulling of the chain when there is overcrowding. The relevant Sec. No. 63 of the Indian Railways Act reads as under:—"Every Railway Administration shalll fix subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council the maximum number of passengers which may be carried in each Compartment of every description of Carriage and shall exhibit the number so fixed in a conspicuous manner inside or outside each Compartment in English or in one or more of the Vernacular languages in common use in the territory traversed by the Railway or both in English and in one or more of such Vernacular languages as the Governor-General in Council after consultation with the Railway Administration may determine." Another relevant Sec. is Sec. 93 which lay down penalty (forfeiture) of Rs. 20 per diem on Railway Administration for contravention of provisions of Sec. 63.

Now let us state Sec. 109 which is as under:—

(1) If a passenger having entered a Compartment which is reserved by a Railway Administration for the use of other passengers or which already contains the maximum number of passengers exhibited therein under Sec. 63, refuses to leave it when required to do so by any Railway servant, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 20.

(2) If a passenger resists the lawful entry of another passenger into a Compartment not reserved by the Railway Administration for the use of the passenger or not containing the maximum number of passengers exhibited therein or thereon under Sec. 63 shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 20."

Passenger's Right.

Let us now consider the effect of the above most important Sections dealing with overcrowding and the rights of the passengers. The points that emerge are:—

(1) A right is conferred upon the occupants of a Compartment in a Train to resist the entry of passengers in excess of the maximum number for which it is intended and in order to enforce the right the passenger is entitled to invoke the aid of the Railway Officials at any Station or of the Officers in charge of the Train, when it in motion or in a Station.

(Vide. Ishardas v. King Emperor 1922. I Pat. 260).

(2) In allowing the passengers to enter a Compartment in excess of the number for which it is intended, the Railway Co., is guilty of negligence. (Same case).

(3) When a person enters a Compartment not reserved. he is not bound to vacate at the intermediate Station on being asked to do so, and his refusal is legal and does not contravene any provisions of law;

(4) If the Officers of the Railway who should be approached first by way of caution do not remedy overcrowding the passengers occupying the Compartment are entitled to pull the Communication chain if the train is in motion and ask the Railway Officers in charge of the Train, to remedy the said overcrowding;

(5) The most important point is that the passenger who takes the risk of pulling the chain must have occupied one of the vacant seats first and if there is overcrowding subsequently then only he is entitled to have the remedies state above.

Negligence.

In the case of Emperor v. Popatlal Bhaichand Shah it was laid down that when there is overcrowding it is negligence on the part of Railway Authorities and the passenger who had occupied a vacant seat is entitled to pull the chain and that there may be other cause or causes which may come within Sec. 108 which relates to improper use of the chain, but still the operating Sec. is 63 and not Sec. 108. It means that other causes apart, overcrowding being negligence on the part of Railway Authorities, under Sec. 63. the passenger is entitled to pull the chain.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Importance Of Turkey

From Our Own Correspondent

PRAGUE, July 1.
(By Air Mail).

During the week, attention in Europe has been focussed to an enhanced extent to the Spanish issue. The astounding apathy or amazing disinclination of Mr. Chamberlain to adopt assertive measures against the sinking of British ships carrying cargo to the ports of the Barcelona regime by the aeroplanes on the side of General Franco, goes to stress further the close care directed by the British Premier to ensure an understanding with Italy. The keenness behind this is not greatly dependent on or determined by an apprehension of Italy as an isolated factor. It is influenced in reality to a large degree by a concern about intensification of understanding between Rome and Berlin detached from British hold. The line of reckoning behind this is further strengthened by a care about Japan's course in relation to the Asiatic mainland. And yet during a period immediately behind, London in some ways has considerably contributed towards Rome. Berlin and Tokio getting or advancing to positions as favour orientation for offensive courses. In this direction, England has been led by a sharp antagonism kept towards Russia and a deep concern about certain popular movements especially in terms of some colonial units. While this antagonism and concern remain to-day, a new situation of anxiety is introduced by the Powers referred to above tending to advance to an expansionist path, getting to project aims bevond limits visualized or held as convenient by Britain and developing practically scope for the enablement of such extended aims. The danger seen as involved in this by Britain is increased by a simultaneous extension of pressure on different fronts. Mussolini's new insistence on the bringing into quick effect the Anglo-Italian Agreement, rather conveniently overlooking the condition in it relating to the withdrawal of Italians from Spain, while reflecting a tightness felt by Italy over the position in regard to Abyssinia and as touching the economic situation at home, indicates at the same time recognition of the weight of this extended pressure under an altered condition on Britain. Germany while perhaps even keener on seeing the Barcelona regime crushed, has not the same interest as Italy in an early termination of the Spanish struggle, for Berlin views the prolongation of it as fitted to hinder a settlement between London and Rome, a settlement which Germany fears might for her mean a weakening in the bargaining power of the "Rome-Berlin axis" Both for Mr. Chamberlain and Mussolini the position is complicated by a check to an advance anticipated for General Franco and the strong and sustained resistance put up by Barcelona. This background has raised newly in London interest to the plan of a truce in Spain. Italian tactics are likely to be directed to hurry a victory in some form for Franco, while retaining readiness to confirm to formalities of "non-intervention"—it is held that even an agreement over the withdrawal of men will involve at least a period of three months prior to the men being actually taken back—, and German attention is likely to be directed to delaying of a definite settlement bound with the aim of keeping up a pressure on Britain. The Spanish struggle thus stays as an issue of wide significance and much speculative interest.

New Franco-Turkish Agreement

A new settlement has been reached between France and Turkey over the question of the Sanjak of Alexandretta. The development finds much attention this week in the European press, not only on account of the importance of Alexandretta, but greatly also due to the background of the new agreement. The Sanjak issue has a fairly complicated history behind it. According to a secret understanding of 1915 between the Allies, Alexandretta was marked to be the important port of an Armenian State that was planned to be formed in Asia Minor under Russian protectorate. Under the same understanding, it was settled or seen to hand over Syria without Alexandretta, and Palestine to French control A later agreement, however, changed the one of 1915 in that France was to surrender Palestine to Britain and in return was to get attached with Syria, Cilicia and Alexandretta. The Turkish revival under Kemal brought a new factor of weight to the picture. France gave back to Turkey under the Treaty of Mutlania, concluded in 1921. Cilicia, but retained Alexandretta. France at the same time promised to keep a free zone for Turkey in the port of Alexandretta and also to guarantee cultural autonomy and good administrative scope for Turkey. Turkey accepted the agreement, but with a reserve. The claim for the Sanjak was not abandoned. Since then and newly specially Turkey sensing various fresh currents at play has moved to gain betters terms with France. The latest agreement goes much distance in meeting Turkish demands. Under it the President of the Legislative Assembly, the head of the autonomous government and the majority of the higher officials will be Turks. The important Swiss daily 'Neue Zuricher Zeitung' comments:—"It is clear that Turkey will now hardly need to annex the Sanjak since in practice it will be governed from Ankara." The settlement between France and Turkey is to be extended by a technical agreement between the Turkish and the French General Staffs which is also to attend to the protection of Syrian frontiers. Informed sources hold that the conclusion of the settlement of great favour to Turkey has been easened on account of a weight from the side of London cast on behalf of Turkey, though it is, of course, a fact that to France herself Alexand-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

EDEN KNOWS, BUT——

In the latest of his rare utterances, Mr. Anthony Eden says: "If Non-Intervention were to mean in the judgment of one Power keeping the ring so that the Spaniards could settle their own destinies and were to mean in the judgment of another Power intervening to whatever extent might be necessary to ensure the victory of one side then in such condition it must be very difficult to see how there could be a basis of real understanding unless we on our part were willing to abandon what we had hitherto regarded as the essential British interest—maintenance of the independence and the territorial integrity of Spain." This has been the position all along. And it is this position that has been blatantly betrayed by Mr. Chamberlain. But the pity is that Mr. Anthony Eden should have gone down to the Prime Minister quietly and never stood up in Parliament for "the essential British interest".

SUDETEN NEGOTIATIONS

After a short period of comparatively peaceful prominence, Czecho-Slovakia has again emerged into a minor prominence. Negotiations have been resumed between Sudeten German representatives and Doctor Hodza, the Prime Minister, in connection with the drafting of the Nationalities statute and efforts are being made to reach a compromise on the eight points submitted by Herr Henlein. What the chances of a compromise are it is difficult to say beyond this that they are not so remote now as they were sometime ago. Herr Henlein, it is reported, has been on a visit to Berlin and also to an "unspecified" place which, of course. means Munich, where Herr Hitler is staying. But German officials profess ignorance about Herr Henlein's visit. The fact that they are trying to make a mystery of an obvious thing raises suspicions. On the other hand, Herr Henlein is also reported to be visiting London where his friends are likely to counsel moderation as they did on his former visit immediately after the Sudeten crisis had burst upon Czecho-Slovakia. And, as our Prague correspondent points out, Herr Hitler, too, is not so truculent now for fear of Italy and Britain.

A PRACTICAL SOCIALIST

We must congratulate Sardar Nabada Prasad Singh, a well-known Congress Socialist, who has been living in exile in Allahabad for the last fourteen years He has been permitted to return to his home in the Rewa State of which he is one of the biggest zamindars. More noteworthy is the action by which he has signalized his return. He has voluntarily announced concessions to his tenants—the details of which were reported by our Allahabad correspondent the other day which are literally unique in their far-reaching character. He has all but socialised his estate. Now we have no illusions as to whether his lead will be followed in its details by men of his class—Narbada Prasads are very rare exceptions in the world of the rich. But we do commend the spirit and the principle of his action to his brother zamindars. The best security for zamindars lies in keeping the tenantry contented, as has just been pointed out to them by the U. P. Premier. And that can be achieved by the zamindars cheerfully conceding to their tenants the rights of which these unfortunate people have so long been deprived.

POLICE AND PUBLIC

Since their assumption of office the various Congress administrations in the country have lost no opportunity of bettering the relations between the police and the public. While on the one hand they have urged upon the police force their responsibilities as servants of the public, they have also impressed upon the latter their duty of extending all possible co-operation to the former in the discharge of their duties, which are many times of an unpleasant character. The latest instructions given by the C. P. Government to the Provincial Inspector-General of Police make a very cogent plea for mutual understanding and sympathy While the old legacy of antipathy and distrust is slowly disappearing, there is scope, notes the C. P. Government, for the acceleration of this tendency. They particularly appeal to the public not to make any unfounded allegations against the police, especially when there is a popular Government to safeguard public interest. On the other hand the police have no reason to view Congressmen with suspicion any longer. The Congressman is no more a lawbreaker nor is the policeman a tool of an alien bureaucracy. The sooner the old prejudices are forgotten the better will be the outlook for the future.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Often an excuse is worse than the offence.

Faith is not very plentiful, but the supply equals the demand.

The microbe never bothers the man who is unaware of its existence.

Lots of people are too conscientious to lie and yet manage to suppress the truth.

The wise man counts the cost of his pleasure after the doctor has sent in his bill.

Life may be a grand sweet song but one can't get much harmony out of it in "A flat."

WITHOUT COMMENT

BELGRADE, (By Mail).

Thirty-eight German military aeroplanes which were on an official visit here for the city's Air Week, returned to Germany loaded with 200 roast pigs on ice and several packets of butter.

The German pilots were surprised and delighted to find that the sale of meat and butter was not rationed in Yugoslavia.

* * *

Among those present at Victoria Station to receive Lord Linlithgow were Lord Zetland and Lord and Lady Halifax.

The "greatest Viceroy of the century"—according to the Bori Bundar bosses—was, however, not present.

Perhaps because he is—the greatest Viceroy of the century.

* * * *

The Raja of Salempur—an ex-interim of U. P.—complained, at a recent conference of zemindars, that "National interests are being sacrificed to party interests by Government."

We agree. For national interests are eminently co-terminous with feudal rights and privileges.

* * * *

STATE PEOPLE'S FEDERATION FOR TRAVANCORE.

Convention To Inaugurate New Organisation With Programme Akin to Congress.

—Headlines.

The report is quite untrue that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has consented to open it.

He might, however, be persuaded to make the—er—closing speech.

* * * *

The Aga Khan regretted in a speech the other day that "the fact that some Powers had left the League had led men to question whether the League was endowed with sufficient strength to save mankind from the disaster of another Great War."

His Highness has got "the fact" a bit wrong. What leads men to question, etc., etc. is the fact that some Powers have deserted the League without leaving it.

* * * *

His Highness in this connection strongly criticised "isolationists and men wedded to the old Imperialistic ideas" in Britain.

Hullo! Is the Aga Khan about to join the Left Movement in Britain?

But no the mistake is ours. His Highness is critical of the "old" Imperialism only.

* * * *

The High Commissioner for Palestine "reports," said Mr. Malcolm MacDonald in the Commons, "that the situation in Haifa last night was quiet but tense."

Never mind. In a few days Haifa will be formally sen-tenced to imprisonment for life in the British Empire.

* * * *

NEW TRIUMPH FOR R. A. F.

—Anglo-Indian Headline.

Mr. Mackenzie King's declaration in the Canadian Parliament.

* * * *

Apropos of Mr. Mackenzie King's offer to afford facilities for the training of R. A. F. pilots in Canada's own establishment Sir Kingsley Wood said that a reply had been sent "expressing warm appreciation of the offer."

That's the British spirit. Who said the mother country could not turn a snub into—an occasion for thanks-offering.

* * * *

At Ahmedabad, a conference of women has put forward the demand that they should be given a province to govern exclusively.

Men must cheerfully concede this demand. It is by no means a great price to pay for peaceful autonomy elsewhere.

* * * *

Among the qualifications urged were:—

(1) There was no disunion among women,

(2) There was no jealousy among women and

(3) They had no greed for power.

We ck--most—ck-ck humbly ck-ck-ck concur.

(The Junior Colleague, by the way, suggested that these items should adorn the top of this column).

* * * *

A Tea Time Thought.

"An expert is a man who decides quickly and is sometimes right."

—Elbert Hubbard.

* * * *

"Honour among thieves is a myth", said the lawyer.

"You're right. They're no better than the rest of us," replied his partner.

Nariman Welcomes Subhas' Statement

Plea For Fighting Federation In Toto And To Drop Compromise Move

Mr. K. F. Nariman, in the course of a statement on Mr. Satyamurti's remarks about the Congress President's latest statement on Federation says:—

Of all the Congresmen in the country, perhaps Mr. Satyamurthi should have been the last person to protest against the Congress President's statement, because more than anybody else it is his hasty pronouncements, that had often created a situation, making it urgently necessary for the head of the organisation to issue a timely warning and thus clarify the position.

TIMELY WARNING

The President really deserves to be congratulated for this very frank and timely pronouncement. He would have failed in his duty as President, had he maintained silence any more and allowed the over-anxious and over-enthusiastic ministerialist mentality to indulge in parliamentary prattle, and carry on unauthorised and unsanctioned negotiations, both open and secret. In the face of most definite and emphatic resolution passed in the open session of the Congress, most unequivocally declaring before the world the country's determination to reject the Federation in toto, what sanction and justification have any Congress leaders, to propose openly or secretly, alterations and amendments, betraying an undue anxiety to compromise and thus grasp once again the glamorous offices.

SATYAMURTI'S SUGGESTION

Even in the very issue, in which the President's warning was published, there appeared in another column of the same paper the following suggestions from Mr. Satyamurthi. Mr. Satyamurthi suggesting an alternative to Federation proceeds "If in spite of resistance it (i.e. the Federation) is thrust on us, the Congress should capture all the seats in the Federal Legislature and should not allow any Ministry to function in the Centre and if it accepts office' must make the Viceroy to forget the special powers and safeguards even as the seven Provincial Governors have done now."

It is such pronouncements that are mainly responsible for reducing Congress threats and defiance to a farce and it is not at all surprising that British Statesmen of the type of Sir Fredric Whyte have ceased to attach any importance to Congress resolutions, and refuse to take them seriously.

HOW THE WIND BLOWS

What the Deputy Leader from the South does rather bluntly and indiscreetly, the leader from the West carries on more tactfully cautiously but the result is the same for it makes the mighty and powerful national organisation an object of redicule and the resolution of the Congress to wreck the Federation has become a political joke with a section of British Statesmen. We hear of impertinent and defiant declarations from the Secretary of State made officially on behalf of the British Parliament that the Federation as is framed in the Act is the last word and a settled fact and no amendments or alterations will be accepted. In spite of such kicks it is most humiliating still to entertain a futile hope that alterations will be accepted and the dreams of Federal Offices will still come true. Even the alternative suggestion is unworthy of the Congress, and shows the downward drift, because some years ago the joint Memorandum presented by Sapru-Jayakar and others contained more radical and progressive proposals than these and Congress had then refused to be associated with them.

In view of all that and such clear indications to show which way the political wind is blowing sincere Congressmen will certainly join in congratulating the Congress President for issuing a timely statement at a critical stage and thus preventing further downward drift and disaster. Indeed it would have been a grave dereliction of duty on his part if he had deliberately shut his eyes to these 'writings on the wall.'

APPEAL TO YOUTH

We go a step further than Mr. Satyamurthi and assert that the organisation is not only above any individual but it is also above any 'cliques' and the organisation must be saved even at the cost of incurring the wrath and displeasure of the mighty few. We are certain that the country in general and the youth in particular will really respond to the clarion call of the President and will come forward in their millions to save this pet organisation and the country from the impending disaster.

The President would have been unworthy of the great national trust and public confidence reposed in him had he sat with folded hands and quietly watched these activities besmerching the fair name of the Congress, and lowering its prestige particularly abroad.

CONGRESS AND FEDERATION

Calcutta Welcomes Subhas' Clarification

CALCUTTA, July 10.

A resolution protesting against the action of a section of Congress to bind the Congress to acceptance of the Federal scheme and appreciating Babu Subhas Chandra Bose's statement clarifying the Congress position and requesting Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai to contradict the press report and urging the Working Committee to take suitable steps in this connection was adopted at a large public meeting held this afternoon at the foot of the Octerloney monument, with Mr. Suresh Banerjee, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, presiding.—United Press.

A SERIES OF IF'S

"Subhas Bose Ought Not To Threaten Congress", Says Satyamurthi

BOMBAY, July 9.

Concluding his statement on Sjt. Subhas C. Bose's attitude on Federation, Sjt. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A., said:—

If the safeguards of Viceroy go the way those of the Governors did, if the British undertake to bear the cost of the British troops in India, if at least a portion of the Defence expenditure is made subject to the vote of the House, if India is placed in the same position as any other self-governing dominions in the matter of Foreign Affairs and if the church is disestablished in India, I for one will recommend to the Congress the acceptance of Federation as a transitional solution. I will then enter the Federal legislature and seek to get joint electorate in the place of separate electorate with the consent of all the communities concerned by serving them and invoking their confidence in the Congress. Then, with a Congress ministry in power, at the centre and Congress ministries in all provinces we shall either get Purna Swaraj without a fight as Mr. de Valera did in Ireland, or we shall fight the last successful non-violent fight for Purna Swaraj. The Congress may or may not accept this recommendation. In any case I will not threaten the Congress. I suggest even the president ought not to."—A. P.

BILASPUR ELECTION ECHO

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

According to the "Hitavada's" estimate a sum of Rs. 10,000 per month will be spent on the Bilaspur Election Enquiry.

Up to now only 40 witnesses have been examined and there are hundreds still to be examined. It is not possible to say when the Enquiry will be completed: it may take months or years

LOST HIS LIFE WHILE ACTING AS PEACEMAKER

SOCIA (By Mail).

While trying to act as a peacemaker in a drunken brawl, Trifon Boubarski, aged 101, of Madan, North Bulgaria, lost his life.

Despite his age he was fond of his daily drink at the village inn. One day the company got quarrelsome and a fight began.

Trifon stepped in to separate them, was pushed out of a door and fell down several steps, receiving injuries from which he died.—Reuter.

STANDING ARMY IN COLONIES

France's Defence Plans Forge Ahead

PARIS, (By Air Mail).

In France there are many indications that she will raise a permanent standing army in Indo-China.

A decree has been issued by the Minister of Colonies, M. George Mandel, Clemenceau's private secretary during the war, calling upon the Governors-General of the Colonies to raise 50,000 additional African troops and 20,000 Indo-Chinese.

In the provinces of Ton-king and Cambodia, France at present maintains two mixed divisions, and a brigade in Annam-Laos. In the other two provinces there are no troops.

In the event of an attack these forces are thought to be insufficient to protect Indo-China. The drift of Siamese foreign policy is worrying France, and also the Japanese encroachment on Hainan Island, just off the coast of Indo-China.

NUCLEUS OF PERMANENT ARMY.

M. Alfred Silbert, a close collaborator of M. Mandel and formerly Chef du Cabinet to the Governor of Indo-China, is one of those who believes that the 20,000 recruits in the Far East might form the nucleus of a permanent army sufficient to defend the colony without help from home.

M. Silbert points out that French newspapers in Indo-China have been putting forward the idea for some time, and M. Alexandre Varenne, delegate-elect of Ton-king to the French Colonial Superior Council, plainly favours the idea of a permanent native army. M. Silbert also declared that another significant indication is the awakening of the national conscience in Indo-China.

ONLY A START.

The natives feel that their future depends on their ability to defend themselves after the Japanese onslaught on China—a feeling grown out of the knowledge that France would need all her troops in the event of a world-wide conflict on her own frontiers.

To assure the protection of Indo-China, twenty-thousand men would not be enough, but the native leaders feel that it is a start in the right direction.—United Press.

NEXT CONGRESS SESSION

Call For Lodging And Boarding Contracts For Visitors And Delegates

JUBBULPORE, (By Mail).

The Secretary, Publicity Sub Committee of the 52nd Session of the I.N.C. writes:—

The 52nd Session of the Indian National Congress is going to be held at Lametaghat a village on the banks of Nermada, which is about 10 miles from Jubbulpore. Boarding and lodging arrangements for all the delegates and a limited number of visitors, viz., 16,000 will be made by the Reception Committee. It is expected that arrangements for about 15,000 more visitors will have to be made This arrangement, the Reception Committee intends to make through contractors and hotel keepers who may like to do the same on terms to be approved by the Reception Committee. Of course, the lodging arrangements will be uniform for visitors from different provinces but messing arrangements will have to be varied to suit the taste and convenience of the province, from which the visitors come.

With this end in view, the Reception Committee invites applications from contractors and hotel-keepers of different provinces, who may be willing to cater on conditions mentioned below. Applicants should also state whether they will themselves arrange for the materials required for erecting huts and sheds such as bamboos, matting, cord, etc., or will require from the Reception Committee to make these arrangements for them. Applications should reach the Reception Committee office by the 26th July 1938

Licence for hotels and restaurants shall be given only to those persons who agree in writing to the conditions which can be obtained on application.

50 Japanese 'Planes Destroyed?

Chinese Headquarters Claim: Raid On Anking Aerodrome

HANKOW, July 9.

THE DESTRUCTION OF 50 JAPANESE 'PLANES ON GROUND IN A RAID ON ANKING AERODROME TOGETHER WITH SEVERE DAMAGE TO FIVE JAPANESE WARSHIPS IS CLAIMED BY CHINESE HEADQUARTERS.—REUTER.

CHINESE BOMB JAPANESE WARSHIPS

Three Sunk In Yangtse River

HANKOW, July 10.

Chinese military headquarters announce that three Japanese warships were bombed from the air and sunk in the Yangtse river.—Reuter.

STABILITY OF NEW JAPANESE VESSELS

Comments Of "Sunday Times"

LONDON, July 10.

The "Sunday Times" Naval correspondent says it is understood "well-informed circles in Japan are becoming greatly concerned at the unseaworthiness and instability of many new vessels which are being completed for the Japanese navy. It appears Japanese naval designers are losing sight of the all-important factor of seaworthiness in their desire to mount more guns than are carried by the equivalent ships of other navies".

It adds some cruisers have been delayed by more than a year, while modifications concerned with the stability have been carried out, including the cutting down the main armament from fifteen 6.1 inch guns to 12.—Reuter's Special.

Kukiang Shelled

Chinese Claim Destruction Of 50 Japanese 'Planes & Sinking Of 3 Warships

HANKOW, July 10.

When three Japanese warships began shelling Kukiang this morning, British and American residents were hastily evacuated aboard the British and American gun-boats "Cockchafer" and "Monocacy" which were anchored three miles upstream.

Chinese 'planes bombed the warships and Chinese military headquarters claim that two of them were sunk, while the other escaped downstream.

The Chinese also claim to have sunk a third warship and damaged another in a raid by a large fleet of bomber on Japanese naval concentration at Nanking.

WITHDRAW WARSHIPS

The Japanese have asked the Foreign Powers to withdraw their warships and merchantmen from the Yangtse between Hukow and Huangshihkang.

The Chinese military authorities believe that the Japanese intend to carry out a westward drive along the south bank of the Yangtse to Kukiang and Nanchang.

HEAVY FIGHTING

Chinese reinforcements are pouring in into the Kukiang-Nanchang area, where heavy fighting is proceeding.

Complete calm prevails in Hankow where many foreigners remain, including the British and American Ambassadors and the Italian, German and Soviet Charge d'Affaires.—Reuter.

Demand And Supply Adjustment In Japan

PROBLEMS BEFORE COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS

CALCUTTA (By Mail).

The following particulars regarding the Japanese Ordinances providing for the establishment of Demand and Supply Adjustment Councils in respect of various commodities, received from the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Japan are now available.

As an offshoot of the Japanese Government's National Mobilisation Law passed during the last session of the Diet mobilising every aspect of national life, the Government promulgated recently two Ordinances providing for the establishment of Demand and Supply Adjustment Councils in respect of various commodities.

The Ordinances authorize the Minister of Commerce and Industry to issue orders to people handling various lines of industry and trade to organize Councils consisting of representatives of import, production, distribution and consuming interests of those comodities the demand and supply of which require to be adjusted on the basis of equibalancing owing to the baneful effect of import restrictions, which have already been in vogue for some months past. It is reported that the Government have decided to apply the provisions of these Ordinances immediately to the cotton spinning and weaving industry and the woollen industry, where many perplexing questions have arisen since the enforcement of the Government's measures for import restriction.

RAW COTTON PROBLEM

So far as the cotton industry is concerned, the position in the matter of export trade is far from satisfactory owing to the difficulty in importing sufficient quanties of raw cotton. The following figures show Japan's import trade in raw cotton during the period September, 1937, to February, 1938, as compared with the corresponding preceding period:—

Total bales for the period September 1937 to February 38 233,054 Indian, 166,780 American, 19,532 Egyptian, 10,423 Rangoon, 74,408 Chinese and Total including others 724,146.

Total for the same period 1936-37 1,025,801, Indian 827,660 American, 77,975 Egyptian, 62,874 Rangoon, 185,035 Chinese and Total including others 2,467,001.

Comparison 787,747 Indian, 660,880 American, 58,443 Egyptian 52,449 Rangoon, 110,627 Chinese and Total including others 1,743,355.

Representatives of various Associations interested in the cotton trade are at present holding parleys with a view to form a Cotton Products Demand and Supply Adjustment Council under the newly-promulgated laws.

Reports indicate that the woollen manufacturers are also attempting to form their Council consisting of the Raw Wool Import Control Council, the Federation of Woollen Manufacturers Associations, the Woollen Yarn Export Association the Woollen Textile Export Association, the Hosiery Export Association and the National Federation of Woollen Yarn Associations.

It is also understood that the Government will shortly organize similar Councils for rubber, iron, copper and other nonferrous metal industries.

"Socialised" Medicine

Experiments In London And New York

A Scientific correspondent writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

The transformation of health from a private into a public care has gone far during the last hundred years and is continuing. It is impelled by many motives, one of which is the development of medical technique. Few private doctors can afford the elaborate scientific instruments now necessary in the best practice, and work which they could have undertaken in the past, when the known instruments were simple, can be done now only in expensively equipped clinics.

Two of the most interesting essays in "socialised medicine" are the Pioneer Health Centre at Peckham, London, and the Union Health Centre in New York. The staff of the Pioneer Health Centre at Peckham has recently published a report on its work. The centre consists of an attractive club containing a gymnasium, swimming-bath, theatre, cafeteria, and medical consulting-rooms. The primary aim is the discovery of the positive nature of health. A large number of persons are kept under regular observation in order to collect information which may bear on this problem.

FAMILY AS A UNIT.

Incidentally, much is learned of their ailments and they are given suitable medical advice. The organisers of the centre believe that the positive nature of health is best learned from the study of families and not individuals. They find that knowledge of a whole family is frequently necessary in order to apprehend the state of health of an individual member. Thus whole families only are allowed to join the centre and enjoy its facilities. The family is the unit. Membership is restricted to a district which contains about 4,700 families, and of these 500 have joined the centre. Each family which joins must accept medical examination at regular intervals and pay a subscription of one shilling per week.

Through this organisation the medical and biological staff has about 1,500 persons under regular observation. As the observation is continuous the staff is acquainted with them under normal social conditions. The occasions when a doctor meets the patient professionally are relatively rare, and are free from the atmosphere of the ordinary doctor-patient relation, which is primarily associated with disease. Owing to these circumstances the true condition of the patient is found out more easily.

RARITY OF THROUGH HEALTH.

The Peckham investigators have collected some very interesting observations. They found that 902 of their 1,530 individuals counted themselves as feeling thoroughly fit or having a sense of wellbeing. Investigation showed that an astonishing number of these were diseased, and suffered from conditions such as bad teeth and anaemia to cancer, tuberculosis, and gastric ulcer without losing their positive sense of wellbeing. An apparently aggressively fit youth of twenty-one was training as a boxer and was unconscious of suffering from valvular disease of the heart, nephritis, and kidney disorder.

No fewer than 983 persons out of 1,505 suffered from deficiencies in iron. These were often due to the unsuspected presence of worms, which proved to be extraordinarily prevalent. A heavy incidence of malnutrition was found among the well-fed, and exposed the great importance of enabling persons to assimilate food. The investigators suggest that the proper physiological utilisation of food is almost as important as food itself. They have made interesting studies of persons who show no trace of disease and yet give no sign of health. This leads them to consider devitalisation, when the person is not ill and yet has no vigour and muscular tone. They have found that night duty with day sleep frequently induces this state, and that the state may be rapidly removed by a return to day work and night sleep. It appears that day sleep is much less refreshing than night sleep.

Of the 1,530 persons observed for eighteen months 9 per cent appeared perfectly healthy, 8 per cent were diseased and under treatment, and 83 per cent have something the matter and are doing nothing about it. The investigators have attempted to analyse the state of mind responsible for this procrastination. They find that adults do not usually care to seek treatment until they are socially disabled. They do not wish to become a burden to their families even when they are protected by sick benefits. The Peckham investigators have dealt with many other important observations in their fascinating report. It is to be hoped that their unique attempt to discover the nature of positively healthy living, as distinct from cures for disease, will receive adequate financial support.

A PROGRESSIVE UNION.

The Union Health Centre in New York is equally interesting, though in a different way. It was founded twenty-five years ago by Dr. George M. Price, and after steady expansion has been taken over by the International Ladies' Garments Workers' Union of America.

The centre acts as a health clinic to the members of this powerful and progressive union. The relation between medical staff and worker-patient is its most remarkable feature. As the union owns the centre there is a complete absence of the charity atmosphere which affects the panel systems, hospital treatment, and even private treatment of working people. Much is also due to Dr. Price's art of getting his colleagues to work with him rather than for him and avoiding medical authoritarianism.

The centre began through the practice of branches of the union requiring medical certificates from applicants for membership. The union will not accept members until they are fit, and finds it worth while paying for the examination of applicants in order to protect itself. The exclusion of ill persons also prevents the spread of infectious diseases in closed shops, as non-union members cannot work in them.

ELABORATE EQUIPMENT.

The centre has moved into better premises as it has grown. It now occupies the whole of the top floor of a 25-storey skyscraper in the middle of the garment-manufacturing district of New York. The numerous consulting-rooms are arranged round the walls, so that all have outside windows with fine views and the maximum light and sunshine. Members can have consultations at a flat rate of four shillings each, and they can take this money from their sick-benefit pay from the union. This nominal fee covers specialist advice and treatment, which may include examinations with X-rays, electro-cardiographs, basal metabolism apparatus, and other elaborate instruments with which the clinic is fully equipped The centre does not treat chronic patients. It arranges for their admittance to the appropriate hospital.

There is room for about twenty doctors to be in attendance at any one time. Many of these are specialists, so that the centre can give its members direct specialist advice on arthritis, diseases of the eye, ear, throat, skin, heart and stomach, defective feet, and several other diseases. The doctors attend for one or more sessions of two hours a week each, and they are paid at the nominal rate of 10s, to 15s, per hour. The clinic is open from 9-30 a.m. until 7 p.m., and more than three-quarters of the consultations occur between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m.

In 1936 the centre gave 62,000 consultations, and its budget amounted to £20,000. The average cost of each consultation is about 6s., and the difference between that and the flat-rate fee of 4s. to each individual member is made up by the union.

The centre is more like a pleasant library than a clinic. The staff and patients are attractively cheerful and friendly. This atmosphere must contribute much to the happiness of patients. It is due to the workers' control of their own medical service and to Dr. Price's art of democratic management in a medical institution and is worth study.

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Relentless Fighters Against Imperialism

Demand For Release Of Political Prisoners

"THEIR NAMES CONTINUE TO INSPIRE INDIA'S YOUTH"

LUCKNOW, July 10.

"We should organise ourselves in such a way that we might be able to break open the doors of all prisons and liberate political prisoners, if British Government does not set them free," declared Mr. M. N. Roy addressing a public meeting held last night in connection with the "Political Prisoners' Day".

Proceeding Mr. Roy said: "That they should be able to liberate these prisoners; only then would they be powerful enough to free the whole population of India which was at present locked in the vast prison, India.

"The Congress", concluded Mr Roy, "is the only organisation fighting for the freedom of India and every Indian ought to strengthen its hands."

Acharya Narendra Deo in a vigorous speech said that the 5,000 political prisoners for whose release they had been agitating and in whose honour the meeting was arranged, were the jewels of India. Their names would never fade and these prisoners would continue to inspire the youth of the country in the battle for freedom, for which they were jailed The liberation of political prisoners in the Congress governed Provinces, he pleaded, was the first step because these political prisoners, whatever might be their method of fight, had been relentless fighters against British imperialism against which the Congress too was fighting, and there was no denying the fact that these people had advanced India a step forward in the path of freedom instead of checking her progress.

Acharya Narendra Deo pleaded for starting agitation at least in the Congress Provinces for the amendment of the Indian Penal Code so as to delete the sections under which people committing political offences were sentenced.

A resolution reminding the Congress Governments of the promises made by the Congress, and demanding the immediate release of political prisoners was unanimously passed.—United Press.

Fight Of Congress Is Fight For All

Congress Will Not Hurt Feelings Of Any Community, Assures Hon. Mr. Nurie

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 10.

"The fight for freedom, which the Congress is waging in India, is not for one or the other of the communities or the sections in India, but it is the fight for the liberation of the whole of India taken collectively." observed Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister of Public Works, replying to an address presented to him on behalf of Anjuman-e-Faizul Islam last evening.

A large gathering was present on the occasion, prominent amongst those who attended the function being, Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, Mr. B. M. Gupte, M.L.A., Mr. K. M. Jedhe, President of the M.P.C.C., Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Major Aga Murtuza Khan, Mr. Syed Nurullah and Mr. S. S. Morey

Mr. Chaudhari Lall Mahomed read the address and presented it to the Minister.

MINISTRY IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMME

Replying to the address Hon. Mr. Nurie said that a number of Muslims seemed to have had some misunderstanding about the Congress Ministry. Speaking on the strength of his experience as a member of the Congress Ministry for a year and over, he saw no reason why any such misunderstanding should be entertained.

The Congress Ministry is trying its level best to implement its programme, and it has not the least intention of hurting the feeling of any community. The fight of the Congress is the fight for all, and its necessary therefore that all should rally under the tricolour and strengthen its hands in the nation's fight.

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HOW TO TACKLE T. B. SCOURGE

Dr. Popat Prabhuram Sends Suggestions To Lady Linlithgow

Dr. Popat Prabhuram has sent a letter to Lady Linlithgow, in the matter of tackling the scourge of tuberculosis. In the course of the letter it is stated:—

Being of 73 years of age and a medical practitioner I have very great experience as to how the disease the tuberculosis spreads among the public.

As for the disposal of the funds secured I am sure there will be a diversity of opinion.

I have seen that in a particular house where a case of tuberculosis has occurred a woman unfortunately dies and the husband after a short time marries again. It is strange to find the new lady also acquires the disease, although the place is disinfected. When once the disease takes its root in a place it is very difficult to cure the patient at sanatoria, hospitals, special dispensaries do not do any good. In a sanatorium I have seen that at the slightest sign of the disease a patient is sent in, but unfortunately she dies. Perhaps she is placed in the same room I think, where a former tubercular patient was placed.

Thus the doctors, vaids and hakims are helpless in eradicating the disease; and to my mind the only way to do so is the following:—

A DOCTOR'S SUGGESTIONS.

1. At a distance of every twenty miles of human habitation a large space to the extent of about a mile or so should be kept with the idea of rescue work which would save the unlucky victims.

2. Trees and plants considered to be purifying the air simply by their leaves and flowers should be planted at particular distances in the open space.

3. Goats, healthy and well fed, should be let loose over the area so that they can go to the patients kept in that area.

4. In this open space patients should be kept at a distance of at least 10 yards so as to accommodate at least 120 patients under the shade of the abovementioned trees and fed on the milk of the goats and other suitable foods advised by the attending physicians. I emphasise that the milk of the goats is essential and those who have no objection to take animal food may be fed even on the flesh of the goats

Patients kept like this in the open air with appropriate treatment, which should also consist of light bodily exercise like expansion of the chest and walking, will help a good deal to cure such patients.

No hospitals or even large airy buildings would ever be of any use and the only buildings that will be required would be a building for the doctors to live in, and a laboratory to do the necessary investigations. Temporary thatched sheds used by patients during rains may be destroyed afterwards."

POONA D. L. BOARD ELECTIONS

Mr. Morey Re-elected President

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 10.

Mr. S. S. Morey, the ex-President and a Congress nominee, was re-elected to the presidentship of the Poona District Local Board as newly constituted, at its meeting held in the Board Hall yesterday afternoon. 48 members of the Board attended the meeting amongst them being 35 members of the Congress party all khadiclad. A large number of people, including several local Congressmen, were present as visitors.

I. L. P. WALK-OUT

Mr. Deshpande, leader of the Independent Labour Party, in the beginning moved that all the elections should be held by the ballot system. This motion was, however, negatived by a large majority. Mr. Deshpande, thereupon declared that his party would walk-out as a protest against this procedure, and withdrew accordingly.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Mr. Bhogilal Seth was elected Vice-President of the Board Messrs Sahebrao Deshmukh, Moroba Sutar, Dagdoba Tilekar, Madhaorao Shinde, Dnyandeo Bhongale, Takle and Baburao Shinde were elected to the standing committee of the Board. The meeting supported Mr. Bagade's candidature for the University Senate.

STATE PRISONERS AND DETENUS

Release Of All Before September 1 By Bengal Govt.?

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" understands that certain definite decisions have been reached by the Bengal Government regarding the release of political prisoners. It is understood that within September 1, all state prisoners and detenus will be released. The Government are not in favour of the wholesale release of convicted prisoners, but have decided to release about 90 such forthwith.

Regarding the rest they propose to put their papers before a committee presided by a retired High Court Judge.

It is further understood that talks which Babu Subhas Chandra Bose had with Sir Nazimuddin, the Home Minister, recently centred round the composition of the Committee and its powers.—United Press.

The meeting terminated after Mr. Morey thanked all and exhorted them to fulfill their duty to the electorate and the Congress.

Fighting Pests In Indian Fields

Research Plans Of Imperial Council Of Agriculture

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research met in Simla on 5th and 6th inst. when the Hon. Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., presided.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Agriculture, Bombay, the Hon. Dr. K. N. Katju, Minister in charge of Agriculture, United Provinces, the Hon. Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister for Agriculture, Bihar, and the Hon. Mr. Nityananda Kanungo, Minister for Agriculture, Orissa, were among those present.

The Governing Body started by reviewing the financial position and settling the amount of money available for renewal of running schemes and for initiating new schemes.

It considered the report of the Advisory Board on the general research programme of the Council and approved of the recommendations. The importance of paying special attention to cattle improvement, milk production and fodder crops, improvement of grasslands, research in millets, pulses, fertilisers and dry farming experiments was recognized. The Advisory Board's recommendations were intended to keep the research programme balanced.

RICE GENETICS

The Advisory Board's recommendation that special attention should be given to genetics in rice research the scientific basis of plant breeding, a study of the water requirements of the rice plant and fertiliser experiments was approved.

Apart from other provincial schemes which are continuing, rice research schemes in U. P., C. P. and Assam now due for renewal were sanctioned.

The experiments carried on in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for improving the quality of rice are to be continued.

Two other renewals were the study of agricultural research statistics done by Dr. Mahalanobis of the Calcutta University, and the study of the protoplasm—the ultimate living portion of the plant cell—by Dr. Bosi Sen as very useful results were anticipated from these studies.

The Governing Body also considered the summary of practical results achieved in the five year scheme of sugar cane research. The summary was found to be very interesting and it was decided to prepare such summaries for other research schemes too. Two are already well in hand, namely, on dry farming and on manurial experiments with rice.

WAR AGAINST INSECTS AND PESTS

Continuation of the research scheme on indigenous insecticides in the Mysore State and dry farming experiments in Bombay and Hyderabad was approved.

Renewal of the central sugar cane insect pests scheme, carried on by the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, was agreed to for a further period of 3 years. The expansion of the provincial section of the main sugar cane insect research scheme, involving work at eleven more substations in various parts of India, and a scheme of research in sugar cane genetics, now being carried on at Coimbatore and the substation at Karnal, were also approved. Sugar cane research schemes in Madras, U. P., the Punjab, Bombay and Mysore were sanctioned.

The Governing Body agreed to continue the locust research scheme, carried on at substations in Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana, where the movements of the locust are kept under observation.

PEST IN KASHMIR

An important scheme for the study in Kashmir of the 'San Jose' pest—a scale insect widely distributed in the temperate climate which damages practically all temperate climate fruits was approved. The 'San Jose' pest foreign to India has become a menace to Kashmir, the N.W.F. Province and Kulu orchards in the Punjab.

A small grant was also sanctioned for the study in Bhopal of the means of eradication of a pestilential weed known as 'Kans grass', common also throughout the Central Provinces and Central India.

INDIA'S PLACE IN THE COFFEE WORLD

Another important scheme approved was a scheme for improving the quality of Indian coffee, put forward by the Mysore State, who will bear a considerable portion of the cost. The Brazilian competition due to overproduction was realised and it was felt that the work of the Indian Coffee Marketing Board in London showed that the higher grade coffee of India always got a ready sale and a good price in England and the Continent. The lower grades, however, had to face keen competition from other countries. The Mysore scheme includes a study of the factors determining quality, with the object of securing a general improvement of Indian coffee and increased production of the first grade quality.

OTHER SCHEMES

A scheme for the utilisation of molasses for filter press and cake in the reclamation of alkaline land in U. P. was sanctioned.

It was decided to extend the Council's scheme of research on black rust on wheat to Bombay and the C. P. Starting in the hills this disease affects the wheat crop all over India. Research, therefore, is to be carried out both in the hills and in the plains.

A proposal for giving special training in tobacco curing, etc. to one of the assistants on the staff of the tobacco substation at Guntur and a scheme for research on citrus fruits in Orissa were approved.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

On the Animal Husbandry side, sanction was given for a short enquiry into the indigenous system of treatment of cattle. The extension of a scheme by which the Imperial Council now gives a grant to every province for a veterinary investigation officer for studying animal diseases, was approved as the scheme has been very favourably reported.

For combating the John's disease seriously affecting the milch cattle, a grant for research in Mysore was sanctioned for three more years.

MILK RESEARCH

The continuance of a research scheme on the composition of milk, carried on in the Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, was agreed to.

New grants were given to four provinces—Madras, Bombay U. P. and the Punjab—for the establishment of milk recording societies.

Provisional approval was given to a number of other schemes regarding which certain details have still to be worked out.

Annual progress reports on about 30 research schemes were discussed. These reports are examined by technical committees of the Advisory Board and also by the Board itself and then passed on to the Governing Body. A summary of these schemes will be given in the general annual report of the Council to be published shortly.

The Governing Body approved the report of the Joint Committee which met on July 4, to consider the measures to be adopted for bridging the gap between the cultivator and the activities of Government research workers.

Our Poona Letter

HOTEL RAIDED FOR ALLEGED GAMBLING

Conspiracy Case Appeal Judgment

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 10.

The A division police raided yesterday evening the Suvarna Tea Hotel in the Shukurwar Peth and arrested Venishankar Velji, proprietor of the hotel, and four others on a charge of alleged gambling Police are stated to have recovered some betting slips and a cash of Rs. 108-0-6 from the place.

CONSPIRACY CASE APPEAL

Mr. D. G. Kamerker Additional Sessions judge, delivered judgement yesterday, in what is known as the Maharashtra Conspiracy Case Appeal, quashing the sentence passed against one of the accused by the lower Court, and confirming the same against others.

It may be remembered that the City Magistrate of Poona had tried 11 Maharashtra youths, on charges of conspiracy and allied offences and sentenced them to different terms of imprisonment. Four of the accused had preferred an appeal against these sentences to the Additional Sessions Judge, who quashed the sentence of one of them and confirmed that of the remaining three dismissing their appeal.

IN GRIP OF MONSOON

After a welcome break, Poona is once again in the grip of monsoon. The skies have been cloudy for the last three days, and drizzles in the afternoons have been a regular daily feature. Today, however, the rain has set in right earnest since early morning, and prospects are that it will continue unabated the whole day long.

Problem Of Rents Of U. P. Tenantry

Congress Committee Decides To Reopen Question Of Reduction

LUCKNOW, July 10.

The resolution passed by the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee earlier urging the Government for a 50 per cent reduction in the rents of the tenantry is likely to be re-opened by the Committee at an "in camera" meeting of the Committee in view of an appeal made by the Hon. Pandit G. B. Pant, the Premier, to view the matters in their proper perspective.

Presumably feeling that a 50 per cent reduction would not be feasible the Committee has decided to reconsider its resolution.

It is stated that the Hon. Pandit Pant, addressing the meeting at the resumed session to-day requested the members to see things in their proper perspective. Tracing the history of the proposed Tenancy Bill, Pandit Pant observed how the Select Committee composed of prominent Congressmen and non-Congressmen had discussed the question threadbare and took into consideration the pros and cons of it.

TOO HEAVY REDUCTION

Continuing he said that if a 50 per cent. reduction was made in the existing rents of the Province which eventually meant a corresponding reduction in the revenue of the province, the province would have to face a deficit of Rs 2,50,00,000. He observed how the prohibition scheme and the Reduction of Stamp Duties Act were already having an adverse effect on the financial condition of the province; and in case this proposal was given effect to, it would simply be impossible with the inelastic financial system of the province to discharge the obligations of the Government.

"Without Swaraj, Kisans' sufferings would not be removed. We accepted office only to mitigate their troubles" declared Panditji and added that while everybody wanted their troubles should be removed they could not forget their limitations. They were not free agents, nor were they masters of the situation. He pleaded for re-opening their resolution in view of the facts he had placed before them, and appealed to them to refer the whole matter to a Committee of their own as it was a vital matter affecting the interests of the whole province, and as such required mature consideration.

29 P.C. NOT 50 P.C.

Concluding, Panditji said that they had decided to reduce rent in the province by Rs. 7,00,00,000 i.e., about 28 to 29 per cent and not by 50 per cent as the Council, and, subsequently, the Provincial Congress Committee, had decided.

The House thereafter, after a protracted discussion decided to reopen the resolution, and it will be holding a meeting "in camera."

Earlier in the day the meeting appointed Enquiry Committees in all districts to investigate immediately into the "forcible dispossession of Kisans by Zamindars' and onesided proceedings taken by the Police against Kisans. It is alleged that the Police refused to entertain any complaint against the Zamindars by Kisans.

"SIR" RIGHTS

A resolution was also passed urging that no Zamindar should be entitled to "Sir" rights in more than 50 bighas, and that zamindars paying more than Rs. 1,000 revenue should have no "Sir" rights and numerous other rights, affecting small zamindars.—United Press.

AN INCIDENT ON SOVIET BORDER

Manchurian Vessel With Koreans And Chinese Detained

TOKYO, (By Air Mail).

On June 8, on the Amur River, about two miles upstream from the village of Sergeyevka, Soviet Frontier guards detained a Manchurian vessel on board of which were 29 Koreans and Chinese.

Eight men had already landed on the Soviet bank at the time of the detention

Arms of Japanese origin, an officer's compass, a camera and other equipments were taken off those detained.

The men admitted they were dispatched to the Soviet territory to interfere with the work of defence.

Chowchungsi and Tsai Chai, who heard this diversionist band, declare it was organised and armed by the Japanese manager of the gold mines.

The report of the incident has roused indignation among the people of the Far East.

It is felt that this provocation like all previous ones on the Soviet-Manchurian border was organised by extremist circles in the military clique in Manchuria with the aim of fomenting tension on the border.—United Press.

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MUSLIM 'VARSITY "INCIDENT"

Dr. Ziauddin On Cause For Confusion At Union Meeting

ALIGARH, (By Mail).

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University, has issued the following statement in connection with an incident at the University in which Dr. Ashraf was involved and to which a reference was made in Nehru-Nawab Ismail correspondence recently released to the press. Dr. Ziauddin says:—

"In the correspondence between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan, recently released to press, there is a reference to an episode in the Aligarh Muslim University Union in which the behaviour of students against Dr. Mohammad Ashraf is complained of. It appears that Pandit Nehru has based his opinion entirely on the statement of Dr. Mohammad Ashraf and did not read the contradictions issued by the Vice-President of the Union and the Publicity Bureau of the University which were published in all important newspapers throughout India.

"The facts as stated in the statements referred to above were that the University Union had invited Maulana Zafar Ali Khan to deliver a lecture. Dr. Mohammad Ashraf was not invited on the occasion and there was to be no debate. Maulana Zafar Ali had no intimation that Dr. Ashraf will also speak and he could not foresee Dr. Ashraf's mind. Hence there could be no question of the Maulana provoking the students against Dr. Ashraf.

Dr. Ashraf in his speech made certain comments on "Narai Takbir" which were greatly resented by the audience and he further defied the authority of the chair by continuing to speak after he was repeatedly called upon to finish. The Vice-President of the Union who was a student was presiding at the meeting and he has made this point perfectly in his statement soon after the incident. There was some confusion in the meeting on account of this defiance of the Chair's authority and the speaker's remarks about "Narai Takbir" and the meeting was dissolved by the Chairman. This led to further confusion.

"I had left the meeting earlier but on hearing that there was confusion I returned and spoke to the students who immediately dispersed in an orderly manner".—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST AIR-BOMBING

International Red Cross Conference Decisions

NEW DELHI (By Mail).

A Press Communique issued by the Headquarters, Indian Red Cross Society, says:—

"The Indian Red Cross Society was well represented at the XVIth International Red Cross Conference held in London in June and on the various committees set up by the Conference to decide on questions of policy and procedure with regard to the new problem facing the Red Cross.

In the absence of Sir Firoz Khan Noon, who was away at Geneva, Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield, Chairman of the Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society, led the Indian delegation. Miss Norah Hill acted as its Secretary.

The fifty-four National Societies assembled at the Conference, appealed to the competent authorities in all countries to take steps to prevent or so restrict bombing from the air as to safeguard the lives of helpless women and children and arrange for their evacuation into zones of immunity, under Red Cross protection.

The Conference also expressed its appreciation of the National Societies, who contributed so generously to disaster relief measures in India, United States and China, in the past few years. It also recommended greater use of aerial transport for relief work and called on all societies to study the possibility of drawing up rules and regulations regarding facilities of such transports in crossing frontiers in times of war.

The Conference was of opinion that the teaching of First Aid to children through the Junior Red Cross, along with rules of the road, would go a long way towards minimising the toll of accidents on the highway.

All the National Societies were represented including delegates from China and Japan and Government and Republican delegates from Spain.

Karnatak Letter

DEADLOCK IN MAHILA MANDAL

Constable Fined For Taking Bribe

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, July 7.

Vigorous efforts are being made for the collection of the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund at Dharwar both by officials and non-officials Several committees are set up for the election work in which several Congressmen like Messrs. K. M. Mudvedkar, D. P. Karmarkar and others are included.

A meeting of all the members of the sub-committees was held on Wednesday evening in the Taluk Kasheri, with Mr. Kazi, Mamlatdar of Dharwar, in the chair.

Mr. D. V Kale, Principal, Training College for Men all the Head Masters of the local High Schools, Dr. Mahishi, Messrs. L. G. Sabnis, R. V. Jathar, Seth Trilochanlal and others were present.

A letter of resignation from Mrs. Krishnabai Panajikar, the President of the Dharwar Taluk Congress Committee, was read.

Her resignation was accepted and Mrs. Kesarbai Trilochanlal was appointed for that place.

The various programmes such as entertainments, theatricals, wrestling, etc., were then discussed and it was decided to make collections in the town.

The Head Masters of all the High Schools have also fixed 29th July for house-to-house collections of the fund by their students throughout the town.

POLICE CONSTABLE PUNISHED

It may be recalled that when Mr. T. R. Nesvi, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Government of Bombay, was travelling in a service motor bus in Dharwar district about six months back, a police constable on duty at the Bankapur Motor Stand was caught red-handed while taking bribery from the motor-driver.

An enquiry was made about this incident and it is now understood that the reduction of Rs. 4 was made in monthly salary of that police constable and no promotion for two years for taking bribery.

DEADLOCK IN KARNATAK MAHILA MANDAL

A serious deadlock is created in the Karnatak Mahila Mandal, a branch of All India Women's Conference, and it is understood, that the matter is likely to be taken up to the civil court by some ladies.

It is also understood, that Miss Shantabai Bhalerao of Bombay, the Organising Secretary of All India Conference, is coming here to set matters right

"PERENNIAL SOURCE OF INSPIRATION"

Dr. Tagore's 'In Memoria' To Late Moulana Ziauddin

SANTINIKETAN, July 9.

"Our grief is too personal to be made of it an occasion for expressing it. Ziauddin's personality was so real to us that we cannot reconcile ourselves to the cruel truth of his loss. Visva-Bharati has lost a scholar whose place it will be well nigh impossible to fill up and we have lost a personal friend who will ever remain immortal in the memory man worth of his character is his great gift to us and the legacy of his life lived in harmony of us all. The incomparable is with the best ideals of this Ashram is sure to abide as a perennial source of inspiration."

Thus said Dr Rabindranath Tagore, addressing the inmates of the Ashram on the death of Moulana Ziauddin, head of Islamic studies of Viswa-Bharati.—United Press.

Sardar Moodliar Dispensary, Poona

(From A Correspondent)

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lumley paid a visit to the King Edward Memorial Hospital for Women and Children and the Sardar Moodliar Dispensary in Poona City on 6th July.

On arrival, Their Excellencies were received by Mr. E. W. Trotman, Collector of Poona and President, and Sardar S. C. Moodliar, Vice-President. They were then introduced to the members of the managing committee and the lady doctor. Dr. Mrs. P. R. Vaka. A group protograph was then taken.

The distinguished visitors accompanied by Sardar Moodliar were then conducted by the Medical Officer round the premises They were shown the Raja of Bhor's Maternity Ward, Sardar Pudumji Ward, the Red Cross Society's Septic Ward, the Infant Welfare Centre and lastly the King George V's Silver Jubilee Babies' Home.

Sir Roger and Lady Lumley expressed great satisfaction on the successful working of the institution

This institution was started in 1914 and the authorities intend to celebrate its Silver Jubilee next year with the co-operation of the Poona public.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from Page 6).

retta now is not a post of much direct strategic or economic significance To Turkey it gives a vantage of much importance. British influence has been exerted on behalf of Turkey, as reports have, greatly on account of a more critical attitude taken in London, especially after the absorption of Austria by Germany, of Berlin's aims in regard to south-easterly direction and to an extent also to strengthen a position in relation with Turkey against Soviet Union. The German press indicates clearly enough a disappointment over the new settlement relating to Alexandretta The Berlin daily 'Deutsche Allgemiene Zeitung' that stands close Wilhelmstrasse refers to it in a report as a "settlement of force" understandable in terms of "new machinations" and displays a care for the interests of Arabs and Armenians, though the Turkish point of view as against France till a while back was given much favoured prominence.

Calm In Czechoslovakia

Negotiations between the Czechoslovak Government and the different minority groups for the introduction of the announced new minority statute are well under way. It is understood that the Statute is likely to be ready for discussion before the Parliament in about three weeks: The new Statute, as some generally well-informed quarters project, will go a long way in meeting various demands of the minorities in regard to cultural autonomy and local administration, but it is not expected to let the initiation of the totalitarian principle in parts and ideas associated with it by the Sudeten German Party especially Conditions in Czechoslovakia remain quite normal. Indeed the capital looks in great festive mood; and the main streets more crowded and colourful than usually, owing to the great Sokol Congress now on, leave little to suggest of a tension acutely felt by the country a while back. Composure is well maintained and with it also good confidence. The Sokol Congress which has brought many many thousands from all parts of the country is proceeding with much enthusiasm and keen popular participation linked with an attention to the security of the State and an added alertness to it widely felt. The Sokol Congress that is now in full swing is to last for another five days more. The massed drills and displays in connection with it, at some of which, as many as round, 100,000 simultaneously participate at the big Masaryk Stadium in Prague, are really extremely impressive, at the same time pretty and picturesque. The Sokol Congress, as the special correspondent of one important foreign daily states, is interesting also as revealing that mass organization is possible as well under democracy as under dictatorship and with a greater inner enthusiasm. The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian" writes referring to the young Sokol march two days back (I re-translate):—"In my long journalistic career I have never once seen displayed such spontaneous and sustained enthusiasm as by the persons who filled the streets and those who marched." Behind and beyond a well-retained tranquility and an economic situation at once stable and satisfactory, it is of course felt that the run of affairs will to a good extent depend upon the halt of Germany, about which an uncertainty still lingers. In various centres it is estimated that in Berlin there is an enhanced recognition of forces against anything like an aggressive course. Germany is known also as devoting much attention to the halt of different maior Powers. In association with this close care continues to be devoted by Berlin to advance the line of Rome-Berlin understanding and to win Britain to an useful or helpful stand. But the recent Italian-Jugoslavian negotiations in Venice and Britain's moves to strengthen economic contacts with South-eastern Europe indicate as well extension of a critical alertness both in Rome and London to Berlin's speculations in south-easterly direction.

Germany And Hungary

Germany at the moment is viewed as giving close attention to extension of influence with Hungary. The visit newly of General Keitel, Commander-in-Chief of the German army to Hungary has come for much interest in association. Referring to this visit one semi-official daily of a near-by State writes:—"General Keitel had occasion to see the Hungarian military force and equipments. Keitel while in Budapest called twice on the head of the Hungarian Government, Admiral Horthy. He also undertook a tour along the Hungarian-Czechoslovak frontier. One is led to conclude the visit as being more than one of mere courtesy." In Hungary there are some Nazi like organizations with which Germany is supposed as keeping a contact. The system of land tenure in Hungary greatly feudal in character is seen as lending a favour in an obtaining state to Nazi agitation and much will depend upon the way a restiveness in the peasantry connected with the land tenure is tackled.

CALCUTTA.—The Bengal Government propose to undertake an aerial survey of a portion of the province for studying the topographical position in order to construct a trunk road linking Calcutta with Dacca.

LAKSHMI'S March of Progress.

YEAR.			BUSINESS COMPLETED.			ASSETS.
1935	Over	Rs.	1,40,00,000	Over	Rs.	79,00,000
1936	„	„	1,50,00,000	„	„	95,00,000
1937	„	„	1,61,00,000	„	„	1,10,00,000

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X19

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

C. P. Premier Meets Pressmen

NAGPUR, July 9.

The first press conference revived by the Provincial Government came off this afternoon at the Secretariat. The Hon. Dr. Khare, Premier, Mr. Trivedi, Chief Secretary and Mr. Sagane, Publicity Officer attended.

The Premier, welcoming the pressmen said that Government was always anxious to take the press into confidence. Every effort would be made to accommodate the press.

Continuing the Premier said:—"We are not afraid of criticism. We believe criticism is really necessary for any Government to keep it on the correct path."

After some exchange of talks the conference adjourned till Saturday, July 23.—United Press.

Assamese Move For Winter Capital

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEZPUR, July 9.

Though Shillong is one of the cold places in Assam the Press and the public here are unanimously agitating for a winter capital of the province with Shillong as the summer capital.

Agitation has been renewed after Sind's demand for summer capital.

Calcutta.—The "United Press" understands that Mr. M. W. Yeatts, Deputy Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Government of India, is likely to be appointed Census Commissioner for India for the next Census in 1941.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, July 9.

L Triestino s.s. Conte Rosso of 9909 reg tons Capt G Fabris arrived from Hongkong via Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Talamba of 3844 reg tons Capt H M Macdonald arrived from Durban via Africa Coast Ports Seychelles with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Gazana of 3191 reg tons Capt E G Kingcome arrived from Karachi in water ballast

B I S N s.s. Varela of 1926 reg tons Capt A Danbrook arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

P and O S N s.s. Mirzapore of 4135 reg tons Capt J F Waldrum sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo

P and O S N s.s. Rajputana of 9455 reg tons Capt W A Cotching sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo

L Triestino s.s. Conte Rosso 9909 reg tons Capt G Fabris sailed for Trieste via Massowa with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

L Triestino s.s. Moncalieri of 3533 reg tons Capt E Melis sailed for Rangoon via Madras and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo.

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Leicester of 1994 reg tons Capt J B Maclaren sailed for Liverpool and Manchester via Port Said with local and same bottom cargo

Anglo Iranian Oil s.s. British Soldier of 3503 reg tons Capt J A Halcrow sailed for Abadan with local cargo

B I S N s.s. Gharinda of 3503 reg tons Capt L E Heath sailed for Calcutta with local cargo.

T Morrison s.s. Bahadur of 3397 reg tons Capt C R Harrison sailed for Calcutta via Calicut Coast Ports and Colombo with local and same bottom cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 9.

1 Moncalini 3533 Madras 9-7 L Triestino
2 Mirzapore 4135 Karachi 9-7 M M
3 C/Leicester 1994 Liverpool 9-7 K Nixon
5 Kybfels 4785 Port Okha 13-7 L Edwards
9 Himalaya Maru 3187 Kobe 12-7 O S K
Jetty End Tairea 3756 N F 20-7 M M
11 Braunfels 4852 Hamburg 13-7 L Edwards
12 Elysia 4211 Karachi 11-7 Anchor Line
14 Talamba 3841 NF NF M M
16 Gharinda 3212 Rangoon NF M M
17 British Soldier 3503 Abadan NF Anglo I Oil

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Naringa 4117 NF NF M M
4 Varela 1926 Busra 14-7 M M
5 Hashemi 298 M Coast 12-7 S Hassum
10/11 Nirvana 3765 NF NF M M
14 Baroda 1888 Busra 13-7 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/F Bahadur 3397 Calcutta 10-7 T Morrison
F Akbar 2479 Mauritius 11-7 T Morrison
K Rizwani 3306 N F N F T Morrison
M Vasna 2026 N F 21-7 M M
N/O Jalajyoti 2698 N F N F Scindia S N
Garmula 18-7-38 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Chitral 4-8-38 P and O S N
Bhutan 16-7-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 14-7-38 P and O
Corfu 21-7-38 P and O
Strathaird 28-7-38 P and O
FROM OSLO
Nagara 18-7-38 L Edward
FROM HULL
Serbino 18-7-38 James Finlay
FROM LIVERPOOL
Cilicia 22-7-38 Anchor Line
Clan Macbean 13-7-38 James Finlay
City of Hongkong 19-7-38 K Nixon
FROM HAMBURG
Tannenfels 15-7-38 L Edwards
Aagtekerk 25-7-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Ceylon 18-7-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 26-7-38 F F Campbell
Hoegh Silverlight 11-7-38 Volkart Bros.
FROM TRIESTE
Himalaya 19-7-38 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Conte Biancamano 1-8-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Yeifuku Maru 10-7-38 O S Kaisha
Jeypore 16-7-38 P and O
Conte Rosso 9-7-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino
Hakozaki Maru 30-7-38 N Y K
Ranchi 22-7-38 P and O S N
China Maru 20-7-38 N Kaisha
FROM BASRA
Barpeta 14-7-38 M M
Varsova 16-7-38 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 30-7-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Takliwa 9-7-38 M M
Kenya 23-7-38 M M
FROM BASSEIN
Jaladuta 10-7-38 Scindia S N S
FROM RANGOON
Itinda 14-7-38 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Gandara 14-7-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
City of Leicester 9-7 J Finlay
Toyama Maru 11-7-38 N Y K
Alberto Treves 12-7-38 L Triestino

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Naldera 6-8-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 13-8-38 P and O S N
Somali 2-8-38 M M
Rajputana 9-7-38 P and O S N
Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 30-7-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 23-7-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Hongkong 10-8-38 K Nixon
Elysia 23-7-38 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Brauenfels 12-7-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 31-7-38 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 28-7-38 F F Campbell
City of Hereford 25-7-38 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino
Alberto Treves 13-7-38 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Alipore 6-7-38 P and O S N
Himalaya Maru 10-7-38 O S Kaisha
Corfu 21-7-38 P and O S N
Tokiwa Maru 27-7-38 N Y Kaisha
Bhutan 19-7-38 P and O S N
Yeifuku Maru 25-7-38 O S Kaisha
Toyama Maru 19-7-38 N Y K
Conte Biancamano 1-8-38 L Triestino
FOR SYDNEY
Mooltan 14-7-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 28-7-38 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Vasna 21-7-38 M M
Baroda 13-7-38 M M
Varela 14-7-38 M M
Barpeta 20-7-38 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Jehangir 7-7-38 T Morrison
FOR MAURITIUS
Akbar 11-7-38 T Morrison
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 5-8-38 M M
Tairea 20-7-38 M M
FOR RANGOON
Gogra 3-7-38 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Bahadur 10-7-38 T Morrison
FOR KARACHI
Elysia 11-7-38 Anchor Line
Kybfels 11-7-38 L Edward

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Gambada 8-7-38
S S Rawalpindi (boats) 8-7-38
S S Hashemi 8-7-38
S S Netravati 9-7-36

EXPORTS

Bombay, July 9.

S S Elysia for Manchester: 50 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal; 3000 bags myrabollams K Tricumji; 200 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 25 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal; 25 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 100 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 1200 bags myrabollam H Bhagwandas.

For Liverpool: 50 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 26 bales raw wool M Nissim 35 bales raw wool The Anglo Siam Corptn; 60 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 30 bales raw wool Vijaysingh; 10 bales raw cotton L O Vora.

For Glasgow: 1363 bags gr nut oil cake M B Kaisha.

For Marseilles: 50 cases gum E Valli mahomed.

S S Himalaya Maru for Osaka: 155 bags aluminium scrap waste M B Kaisha.

For Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton A Khimji; 500 bales raw cotton Kotak; 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 300 bales raw cotton A Podar; 300 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Tosari for Los Angles: 98 bags psyllium seeds D Abraham.

S S Braunfels for Antwerp: 84 bags fennel seed B Balwant; 220 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

For Hamburg: 100 bales cotton waste clean P D Vora; 1600 bags myrabollam K Tricamji.

For Stockholm: 17 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Ghent: 25 bales cotton waste L O Vora.

For Rotterdam: 1000 bags myrabollam K Tricamji.

IMPORTS

S S Toyama Maru Agent N Y Kaisya from Singapore: 1149 bags betel nuts 1087 bags sago flour; 305 bdls rattans.

From Colombo: 3195 bags copra.

From Nagoya: 50 cases grey cotton shirting; 70 cases glassware.

From Tokyo: 38 cases toys.

From Moji: 251 bags calcium carbide

From Osaka: 75 cases cotton yarn 90 cases cotton piece goods; 172 cases toys, 66 cases rayon yarns; 373 cases glassware; 56 cases enamelledware; 80 dms dyestuff; 105 cases white cotton mull; 51 cases empty glass bottles; 50 bales staple fibre yarn; 327 cases glass bangles; 93 bags tiles; 58 cases porcelainware; 50 kgs red lead.

From Kobe: 52 cases rayon piece goods; 193 cases cotton piece goods; 39 cases cell bangles; 120 cases glass bangles; 109 cases cotton and art silk mixed goods; 77 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods.

From Yokohama: 76 bdls straw board 74 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 400 dms bleachg powder; 60 dms sodium sulphide; 141 cases silk goods.

From Darren: 62 dms amiline dye.

From Hongkong: 79 bdls straw mats; 200 bags green beans; 100 bags sugar candy; 1564 pkgs fire crackers.

From Shanghai: 372 cases grey cotton yarn.

STEEL SHAREHOLDERS STILL HOPEFUL

The decline last month in the daily rate of steel production from 39,000 tons to 35,400 tons is another reminder that the steel boom has passed its peak. In the last six months both pig iron and steel production have fallen by about 19 per cent. There is little doubt that the high prices of steel are checking building plans, shipbuilding and factory re-equipment and incidentally are having an adverse effect upon our exports by weakening the competitive position of our manufacturers. The iron and steel industry, which has been booming on the rearmament programme, is, in fact, in danger of being left high and dry when the rearmament expenditures are reduced. But most shareholders of iron and steel companies still refuse to believe in the vulnerability of the iron and steel industry. Instead of being worried by the scarcity of new business and the probability that the bumper earnings recently disclose are not likely to be repeated they hold on to their shares because high dividend yields are being returned, as the following table shows:

	Highest Price 1938	Present Price	Dividend	Gross o/o	Yield o/o
United Steel	£1 27/10½	21/7½	8½	£7 17 3	

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated London 22nd June:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,410,111 on June 15th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £3,750,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing during the week. Although conditions were active, business was on a smaller scale than last week, the fear of dollar devaluation becoming less and being definitely discouraged by the emphatic denial made by Mr. Morgenthau yesterday. The effect of the denial was immediately reflected by an appreciation of the dollar against sterling, but the gold price showed little change, the firmness of the dollar being offset by a reduction in the premium over parity. Offerings have included some resales of gold from holdings.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 13th instant to midday on the 20th instant:—

IMPORTS	
British South Africa	£1,314,078
British East Africa	37,468
British India	140,828
British Malaya	7,724
Australia	37,451
New Zealand	23,052
Canada	494,557
Cuba	172,900
Soviet Union	1,133,445
Belgium	994,742
France	7,183
Switzerland	40,654
Other countries	20,631
	£4,424,713

EXPORTS	
Canada	£ 43,000
Netherlands	693,605
Belgium	84,722
France	537,744
Switzerland	18,711
Palestine	21,050
Other countries	6,059
	£1,404,891

No gold shipments were made from Bombay during the week under review.

The following are the details of United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold for the month of May 1938:—

IMPORTS	
Union of South Africa	£6,531,706
Southern Rhodesia	437,984
British East Africa	92,971
British West Africa	158,326
British India	776,151
Australia	496,740
New Zealand	86,643
British West India Islands and British Guiana	25,824
Canada	386,643
Venezuela	78,294
Brazil	480,000
Peru	30,194
Uruguay	656,820
Soviet Union	5,653,513
Germany	43,856
Netherlands	383,026
Belgium	9,755,466
France	613,932
Switzerland	728,716
Other countries	20,411
	£27,437,216

EXPORTS	
British India	6,400
Hongkong	139,735
China	27,900
Canada	22,725
United States of America	1,053,550
Germany	10,133
Netherlands	1,748,128
Belgium	2,457
France	637,922
Switzerland	1,184,311
Sweden	2,817,598
Finland	47,094
Italy	17,247
Yugoslavia	81,077
Other countries	17,036
	£ 7,813,313

SILVER

Prices had declined to 18.11/16d for cash and 18.3/8d for two months' delivery by the 18th inst. but this level had little attraction for sellers and demand from India and for American trade, helped by the firmer tendency of the dollar, caused a recovery, 18.15/16d and 18.11/16d for the respective deliveries being quoted to-day. With the strain on cash delivery eased, the difference between the two quotations gradually narrowed to 1/4d.

Conditions have continued to be rather quiet, the market showing no decided tendency and still inclined to be rather easily influenced either way.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 13th inst. to midday on the 20th instant:—

IMPORTS	
British South Africa	£ 7,289
British West Africa	2,000
Argentine	8,210
France	4,739
Belgium	7,461
Other countries	3,174
	£32,943

EXPORTS	
United States of America	£919,814*
Portugal	20,200
Poland	2,167
Norway	1,080
Denmark	1,380
Other countries	2,099
	£946,740

*Including £860,000 in coin not of legel tender in the United Kingdom.

Colvilles £1	26/3	21/1½	8	£7	11	6
Guest Keen £1	31/1½	25/-	7 net	7	14	6
Stewarts and Lloyds £1	40/9	35/9	12½	£7	7	0*
Whitehead £1	6	4-11/16	35	£7	9	3
Baldwins 4/-	9/4½	5/4½	10	£7	8	9

*Equivalent gross, after allowing for tax at a reduced rate.

Even at present market prices I would favour an exchange into the leading oil shares even though the dividend yield is 1 per cent. less.—"Nation".

CAWNPORE SUGAR QUOTATIONS

CAWNPORE, July 7.

Mill.	No. 1.
B. N. W.	
Ryam	7 12 6
Champaran	7 12 6
Samastipur	7 12 0
Japaha	7 10 9
Lohat Siding	7 11 0
Motihari	7 10 0
Chanpatiya	7 8 0
Narkatiya	7 7 9
Marhowrah	7 14 0
Rachrukhi	—
Pertabpur	7 12 6
New Savan	7 10 6
Gaureepur	7 11 3
Sarayan	7 10 6
Sasamosa	—
Ghugly	7 8 0
Pharenda	7 7 9
Waitorganj	7 8 6
Munderwa 7	—
Munderwa 5	7 9 0
Munderwa 3	—
Basti	7 9 3
Ram Kola	—
Ram Khetan	7 7 6
Luxmiganj	7 7 6
Padrauna	7 8 0
Padrauna Local	—
Pipraich	7 7 0
Pipraich Diamond	—
Siswa Bazar	7 8 0
Nawabganj	7 10 0
Pursa	7 8 0
Sidhoiia	7 7 0
Majholia	—
Bhatni	7 9 6
Savan (Indian)	7 9 3
Bhavnan	7 8 6
Burwal	7 12 0
Jarwal Road	7 9 0
Lucknow	—
Balrampur	7 9 9
Khadda	7 7 0
Khadda Local	—
Reega	7 9 0
Bharhani	7 10 0
Biswan	7 8 0
Sakhari	7 11 0
Semapur	7 14 0
Harinagar	7 8 0
Motipur	—
Khatkuiyan	7 7 0
Sitalpur	—
Captainganj	7 9 6
Hathua	7 9 0
Sagauli	—
Nirimauli	—
Baitalpur	7 9 6
Jhusi	7 14 6
Chitauni	7 6 6
Maharaiganj	—
Hasanpur	—
Tamkohi	7 9 3
Compairanj	—
Harkua	—
Bagha	7 6 6
Gorakhpur	—
E. I. K.	
Buxar	—
Naini	—
Jwalapur	—
Seohara	7 15 0
Behta	—
Behta 1 A	—
Dehri R S	7 14 0
Dehri 1 A	—
Simbhaoli	—
Sahaganj	7 13 0
Dhampore	—
Ghurari (Gaya)	—
Rampur	8 1 0
F. K. R.	
Pilibhit	7 11 0
Bareilly	7 14 0
Maholi	7 10 0
Rosa	7 12 0
Gola	—
Hargaon	7 10 0
Lakhimpur	—
Baheri	—
Baheri Kesar	7 15 0
Naoly	7 13 0

For Forward Delivery—

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 8.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

	£. s. p.
Assam Bengal Railway ord. Stock	80 0 0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust ord.	0 4 0
Bank of London and S. America	5 15 0
British South Africa Co., ord.	1 8 3
B. B. & C. I. Rly. ord. Stock	113 0 0
Borneo Ltd., 7½ per cent pref.	0 17 9
Cables and Wireless (Holding) ord. Stk.	57 0 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. ord.	1 18 6
Lansil Ltd., ord.	0 9 9
Crosse and Blackwell New ord.	0 0 9
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent. prf. Stk.	13 10 0
Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust defd. Stk.	86 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 4 0
Hyderabad (Dn.) Co. ord.	1 7 6
J. Lyons and Co., "A" ord.	5 6 0
C and E. Morton 7 per cent. pref.	0 6 0
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. ord.	0 3 9
Salt (Saltaires) ord.	0 3 3
United Premier Oil and Cake ord.	0 7 9

HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Total Units Generated

Messrs Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:

27th Week (ended July 8th)—	
1936	10,500,100
1937	13,167,400
1938	*4,122,700
Total for 27 Weeks (1st January to date)—	
1936	294,210,100
1937	328 766,200
1938	384 398,800

For the calendar month of June 1938, the total units of energy generated at the three Stations amounted to 61,921,100 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 53,963,655, the percentage of sales to generation being 87.15 per cent.

EASIER TENDENCY IN WHEAT

Favourable Crop Reports

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 6.

The current quotations of wheat against those ruling a week ago in brackets is reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

Chicago:—July 70 1/2 (75 1/2) Sept. 71 7/8 (76 5/8)

Liverpool:—July 75 5/8 (77 3/4) Oct 78 5/8 (71)

Winnipeg:—July 97 1/2 (103)

Buenos Aires:—July 8.85 (9.04).

Karachi:—July 21-9-9 (21-13-6) Sept. 21-11-6 (22-2-9)

Bombay:—Sept. 4-3-9 (4-4-3)

Calcutta:—Sept. 3-6-0 (3-6-6)

Hapur:—Ready 2-5-2 Bhadon 2-4-2 (2 5-5).

From the above table of quotations it would appear that the wheat markets during the week under review finished easier and the prices declined almost every where but the fall in prices was not equal in every centre. The international markets suffered a heavy loss while the Indian markets witnessed a very slight fall. The easiness in the international markets was brought about by the favourable Canadian weather reports, bearish world shipments, harvesting of spring crops in excellent condition, free offers of new crop Russian wheat, increased European crop ideas and by the slowness of demand for actuals. Despite all easy factors the Indian markets depressed to a little extent. The main factor which checked the fall of prices was the dry weather and as a result of which the speculators were encouraged to buy heavily. Firmness of other commodities also checked the easiness. Otherwise the future position seems to be quite bearish.

UPCOUNTRY MARKETS

The upcountry markets in the initial stages of the week remained very firm on account of dry weather and Calcutta speculators' buying but towards the close became quiet on cloudy weather and rain reports in some parts of the upcountry. The main attention of the speculators is on the weather. When the weather is cloudy the speculators begin to sell and when clear then comes the turn of buyers. Rains are badly needed. The arrivals are fairly on a larger scale owing to the payment of the revenue and dry weather. At Hapur the daily arrivals averaged 7000 maunds as against 6000 maunds last week. Export demand was less active and only about 10 Khattis both old and new were exported, out of which 4 Khattis were booked to Allahabad and 6 Khattis to Hathras. The highest and the lowest rates quoted for Bhadon were 2/6/8 and 2/5/2 respectively. At Chandausi the daily arrivals averaged 22 tons which have enhanced the accumulations to 10200 tons. The position of the stock holders is not very happy owing to the poor demand from consuming centres. In the Punjab markets the arrivals were on the average of 4000 to 5000 bags per day. The purchasers of the new receipts are only the stockists and local millers. Karachi exporters were quiet. Amritsar stock has increased by 1000 to 7500 tons and Lyallpur 2460 tons to 13125 tons. The stock at Jaranwala Mandi is estimated at one lakh bags.

CALCUTTA MARKETS

The Calcutta market for the greater part of the week remained firm and active but towards the weekend became quiet. Business in both actuals and futures were on a satisfactory volume. The operators are generally of the opinion of bullishness, they are buying in large quantities but only of future positions in the upcountry markets. Daily arrivals at the port averaged 450 tons, the largest quantity of which is of Punjab description. They have taken little interest in the U. P. for the current rates are comparatively higher. The local mills are regularly working now a days as they are now now meeting with a more regular inquiry on the part of consumers. Bombay ruled steady and quiet. There was some scattered purchases but the general inquiry was lacking. The traders seem to be adopting a cautious policy. The stocks remain unchanged at 7000 tons.

KARACHI MARKET

The Karachi market in the early part of the week developed a firm tendency on account firm and Bombay advices and general buying from local commission houses and the prices were carried to higher levels, but in the weekend prices declined on realizing by jobbers, quietness of offices and easy outside advices. Trading was more or less active On the spot market sales totalled about 32500 bags which were mostly bought by local millers. Exporters were quiet owing to the higher rates. Arrivals during the week ending June 2, amounted to 353393 while the exports during the same period amounted to 303413 bags. The stocks are now estimated at 117000 tons.

FOREIGN MARKETS

The wheat markets outside India during the week under review remained on the whole quite easy and the prices continually declined in all the markets. The easiness was the direct result of favourable crop reports of Canada and U.S.A. increased offers of Russian wheat and excellent crop ideas in Europe and quietness of demand for actuals. Italy has again purchased some more quantity. French and British Millers showed little interest.

According to the latest crop and weather reports, harvesting of U.S. winter wheat is proceeding under mainly satisfactory conditions and the prospects are fairly good. Canada reports further beneficial rains. Good showers have also fallen in the draught areas of Australia, but more moisture would also be required shortly. In Argentine too much rain is reported but at present fears are confined to excessive weeds with frosts wanted to strengthen the plants and prevent spindly growth. On the continent early harvest is predicted in Russia but there is shortage of moisture in the Volga region. Ukraine expects a large crop

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, July 8.

	Season To Date	This Week	Corresponding Season 1936/37	Corresponding Week 1937
Total in Sight, (excluding Linters)	13,518	47	13,064	48
Forwarded to American mills, (including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	5,702	60	8,360	80
Exports from U. S. Ports	5,790	28	5,668	48
Of which to Japan	669	6	1,575	17
Of which to China	92	—	26	—
Of which to Great Britain	1,600	9	1,183	5
Of which to Germany	880	9	745	8
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,469	—	1,141
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,050	—	901
World's Visible supply	—	7,973	—	5,150
Of which American Cotton	—	5,819	—	3,132
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	10,580	141	13,184	190
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,816	26	6,817	19

N.B.+All in bales 000's omitted.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent paper	99/1
4 per cent 1960/70	112/14
5 per cent 1945/55	117/14
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	110
Bank of Hindusthan	31
Bank of India	141/4
Central Bank	31/2
Imperial Bank F P	1585
Imperial Bank P P	386/4
Indian Overseas Bank	46
Reserve Bank	117
Union Bank	5/6
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	510
Ambica	238/2
Arun	395
Arvind	1020
Asok	—
Bharatkhand	2700
Bombay Dyeing	865
Buckingham and Carnatics	193
Central India	241/4
Century	267/8
Colaba	158/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	352/8
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	166/4
Hukumchand	90
Indore	57/8
Jubilee	206/4
Khatau Makanji	111/14
Kohinoor	281/4
Laxmi Cotton	467/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	108/12
Morarji	131
Mysore	90
Nandlal Bhandari	90
New Great	227/8
Rajnagar	300
Rajnagar	300
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	1750
Simplex	87/8
Swadeshi	217/8
Vishnu	1165
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1485
Tata Hydro Ord	162/8
Tata Power Ord	1417/8
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	137/8
Ajmer Electrics	12/14
Bombay Suburban	136/14
Bombay Tram	123/2
Surat Electrics	169/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Air Services of India	8N
Alcock Ashdown	307/8
Associated Cements	110/4
Belapur	157/8
Bombay Burma New	182/8
Bombay Burma Old	537/8
Bombay Steam	225
Bombay Telephone	88/4
Br B Petrol	3/10
Burma Corporation	7/10
Dalmia Cement	9/14
Indian Bleaching	132/8
Industrial Investment Tr	40
Indian Radio Ord	387/8
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian copper	2/8
Indian Iron	26/8
Mysore Sugar	19/12
Port Canning	66/4
Premier Construction	66/4
Rohtas Industries	23/10
Scindia Steam	20/8
Shivrajpur	43/12
Tata Oil	30
Tata Steel Ordy	241
Tata Steel Defd	1130
JUTES	
Birla Jute	15/4
Howrah	43/9
Hukumchand	7/1
Kamarhatty	436
Kankinarrah	338
Lawrence	335
Reliance	57/8

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 8

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Electric Power and Light	11 1/2
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd	42
Electric Bond Common	8 1/2
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	52
Int Tel and Tel	10
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 p.c. 1939	98 1/2
American Tel and Tel	141 1/2
Western Union Telg	31
New York Central Railway	18 1/4
Texas Corporation	44 3/4
6 per cent Denmark 1942	105
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	93
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	44
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	55
United States Steel	57 1/2
Bethelehem Steel	58 1/4
Bethelehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	97
Ludlum Steel	18
Republic Steel	18 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	33 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	49 1/2
Westinghouse Air Brake	24
General Motors	38 1/2
General Electric	40 1/4
Curtis Wright	5
American Radiator	15
Union Carbide	79
Consolidated Oil	10 1/4
Phillips Pet Oil	42
Socony Oil	15
Chase Bank	31 1/2
National City Bank	25 1/4
Amr Tobacco B	79 1/2
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	102
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	91
Cons Mining Smelting	80
5 per cent Japanese 1954	73

Turnover 1 1/2 million shares. General Motors sold 76041 units in June. Carloadings 29827 units up. Expect trading market, but believe in buying on sharp breaks.

DOCTOR AND LAWYER AMONG ARRESTED

Alleged Responsibility For Lahore Burglaries

LAHORE, July 9.

A gang of alleged burglars including a local doctor, a vakil, a clerk of a local newspaper and three brokers, has been arrested by the Gawalmandi police.

It is alleged that they are responsible for 20 burglaries in Lahore involving property worth several thousand rupees.

It is further alleged that the doctor, the vakil and the brokers furnish the location of the property in the house of people and other members of the gang commit burglaries.

The police are making investigation.—United Press.

U. P. MINISTRY CONGRATULATED

Echo Of Cawnpore Strike Settlement

LUCKNOW, July 10.

A resolution congratulating all the parties for the successful termination of the Cawnpore textile labour strike and recording its appreciation of the bold stand taken by the Ministry, in this regard was adopted at a meeting of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee held here last evening. —United Press.

CONGRESS VICTORY

Broach D. L. B. President Elections Result

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, (By Mail).

Congress scored a splendid victory at the presidential election of the Broach District Local Board. Mr. Shirshanker Bhatt, a veteran Congressman of Jambusar, was unanimously elected as President. Almost all the Muslim members of the Board expressed their sense of confidence in Mr. Shirshanker.

Mr. Shirshanker Bhatt is popular throughout the Broach District.

Prior to the election, the Congress party of the Board held an informal meeting at Seva-Ashram and had important consultations with Dr. Chandulal Desai and sought his guidance. Some of the Muslim members also saw him and had some important talks with him. In a Board of 30, the Congress holds 22 seats and all the Harijan members are Congressmen. The Muslim members have promised their full co-operation to the Congress Party.

Drowning Tragedy

LUCKNOW, July 10.

The Nandprayag correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires that a drowning tragedy occurred in the river Mandakini at Thirpak in Talla Dasoli.

It is stated that five persons fording the river were swept away by a strong current. Four dashed against a boulder and managed to cling to it while the other was drowned. His body was recovered later.—United Press.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 9.

Wheat	4,592 cwts.
Linseed	6,317 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	59 cwts.
Gingellyseed	409 cwts.
Poppyseed	13 cwts.
Groundnuts	11,481 cwts.
Castorseed	11 cwts.
Rice	86,085 cwts.
Myrabollams	429 cwts.
Mowraseed	648 cwts.
Gram	1,228 cwts.
Joowar	2,145 cwts.
Barley	665 cwts.
Bajree	2,189 cwts.
Indian Sugar	3,750 cwts.

New York Cotton Prices Advance 14 Points

BUREAU FIGURE SLIGHTLY ABOVE AVERAGE EXPECTATION BUT SMALLEST SINCE 1900

Expanding Consumption Presents Bullish Picture

FEARS OF CROP SCARES AND INSECT DAMAGE

BOMBAY, July 9.

The Bureau report showing area under cotton cultivation 26,904,000 acres over the American Cotton Belt, although was slightly above average estimate, it stands at the lowest figure since 1900.

Consumption of Cotton is expanding and the market presents a bullish picture. Fears of crop scares and insect damage within coming eight weekly will not allow any important decline in prices.

The Bureau report was somewhat larger then the New York cotton market expected but had relatively little influence. Very little cotton was offered despite the lower Stock Exchange and the absence of selling was a bullish factor. Alexandria's special session following the American Bureau report began lower under liquidation owing to the unexpectedly high estimate but quick trade buying and covering developed on steady advices from overseas and the close was firm.

The market opened steady in moderately active trading with considerable evening up of commitments prior the Bureau report, good trade buying readily absorbed some domestic liquidation and foreign selling Shorts were inclined to cover. Prices declined following the publication of the Bureau figures but quickly recovered with evidences of new outside buying although the volume was not large. Prices advanced further on continued absence of selling.

At the opening October was one point up at 8.95 and declined to 8.88 which was the lowest level. Later on prices advanced 20 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 9.08 which was the highest level. The markets closed at a rise of 14 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 13 points at 9.17c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly firm and closed at a rise of 12 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 12 points at 9.22c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points with October 5.01. After the initial decline market steadied on trade calling and local support together with scarcity of contracts. There was local liquidation on pre-Bureau report evening up, later post absorption of scattered liquidation on larger figure than expected. The market closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 5.16d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quiet. Sakels futures closed 4 points up to 2 points lower and Uppers futures closed 1 to 2 points down.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton market was quiet under scattered selling. Sakels futures declined 14 to 15 points and Ashmouni futures closed 11 to 14 points down.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (2-50 p.m.)	9.08+14
New York October lowest (12-15 p.m.)	8.86—06
Liverpool October highest	5.04—03
Liverpool October lowest	4.98—09

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: 'Market acted well on report trade fixing and no selling pressure. Looks higher.'

'In view of strong markets in spite of increased acreage expect higher price.'

New York: 'Small acreage likely to emphasize unfavourable crop developments during the next few weeks forcing prices up further.'

'Acreage 26,904. Bureau report considered bearish. Market may work lower but decline would probably be temporary.'

'Consider acreage estimate bullish. Sold out bulls waiting replace. We expect higher.'

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: The Bureau acreage figures are somewhat above expectations. There is no pressure to sell. Our opinion is that the market will not give way unless there is decline on the Stock Exchange.

New York: Market firmed on trade and replacement buying with offerings light.

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern: Local thunder showers. Generally fair, local showers.

Central: Partly scattered showers. Showers probably.

Western: Generally fair, continued warm.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 9.

October	8.94
December	9.02
January	9.02
March	9.08
May	9.11
Middling spot	9.03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 9.

July	9.03
October	9.04
December	9.13
Middling spot	9.09

11 A.M. Ranges and Noon Call Closed

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 9.

	Bales
Day's Receipts to U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 9.

July	4.95
August	4.97
September	4.99
October	5.01
November	5.02
December	5.04
January	5.06
February	5.07
March	5.09
April	5.10
May	5.12
June	5.12
July	5.13
Middling spot	5.18

10-12 A.M. Quotations

October	5.06
January	5.11

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 9.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.94.06
Paris	178.46
Berlin	12.28-1/4
Madrid	90.00
Montreal	4.97-9/16
Amsterdam	8.95-5/8
Brussels	29.19-1/2
Milan	93.90
Berne	21.60-3/4

LONDON SEEDS

London, July 9.

Linseed La Plata Hull C. I. F. ton £11/16/3 July sellers.

Linseed Calcutta-London C. I. F. ton £12/12/6 July sellers.

Linseed Bombay-London C. I. F. ton £13/3/9 July sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont. C. I. F. ton £11/7/6 July/August sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull C. I. F. ton £10/0/0 July/August sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 9.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels unquoted.

Wheat Barletta Russo parcels 32/9 July sellers.

Wheat South Australian parcels 31/3 July sellers.

LONDON OIL

London, July 9.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked 23/9 July sellers.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked 23/7-1/2 September sellers.

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 9.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. closed.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, July 9.

Spot Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 6-1/8.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, July 8

GIZA—	
Spot	7.53—9
July	7.11+4
October	6.91—2
November	6.91—2
January 1939	7.06—2
March	7.13—2
May	7.13—2
UPPER—	
Spot	6.17—7
July	6.03—2
October	6.01—2
November	6.03—2
January 1939	6.06—2
March	6.09—1
May	6.13—1

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 7th July	4,561
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,394,533
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,029,966
Decrease	635,433

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 127 December 126 January 129 March 130 May 134 at cross rate 4.94 1/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 159/8 Liverpool July 1938 4.98 Rs. 57 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 177 Liverpool May 1939 5.16 Rs. 47 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 177 New York May 9.23 Rs. 30 1/2 at cross rate rate 4.94 1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 9.

Following a rise of 14 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 177/4 for Broach A./M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 177/8 on scattered buying. Later on there was general liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 176/8. The tone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 4 points and later on was 2 points up which induced selling in the local market. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—	
Broach J/A 1938	Rs. 157 6 0
Broach A/M 1939	175 6 0
Fine M G—	
Oomra July	146 8 0
Oomra D/J 1939	157 0 0
F G M G—	
Bengal July 1938	122 0 0
Bengal D/J 1939	131 12 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 9

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	F	G	Good
In G—					
Bengal U P	131	128	125		122
Punjab	131	128	125		122
Rajputana	131	128	125		122
Oomra No. 3	155	152	149	146	
C P No. 1	167	164	161	158	
C P No. 2	160	157	154	151	
Broach No. 2		163	161	159	157
Punjab Ame		187	184	181	178
Surat		215	212	209	206
Rajpipla		207	204	201	198
Navsari		221	218	215	213

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 9

Bengal Superfine	127/29
Bengal Fine	124/25
Bengal F G	122/23
C P 1	156/61
C P 2	150/52
Arvi	151/53
Amraoti	146/50
Ellichpur	152/53
Berar	146/50
Khandesh	138/43
Jalna Sailu	138/43
Burwah Sanavad	150/53
Khandwa	151/53
Harda/Khirkiya	152/53
Mathia	128/33
Malkapur	143/46
Broach	159/62
Punjab 4 F	177/83
Punjab 289 F	204/214
Sindh N T	189/99
Kampala	283/86
Jinja	269/71
Navsari	219/21

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 9.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		53,879	205,934
Central India	48	44,551	337,245
Barsi and Nagar	19	149,568	174,475
Hyderabad-Gaorani	68	40,322	101,597
Berar	263	325,201	579,496
Central Provinces	39	81,882	114,455
Total Oomras	437	695,403	1,513,202
Dholera		134,681	172,748
N.-W. Provinces		3,050	10,034
Rajputana	4	16,213	97,022
Sind-Punjab	25	518,380	342,703
Broach	84	262 110	341,021
Coompta and Dharwar	388	57,874	70,386
Westerns-Northerns		23,040	39,542
Cocoanada		23	155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,431	18,752
American		177,828	19 309
Egyptian, African and Sudan	376	501,643	407,703
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	134
Total	1,314	2,395,847	3,032,711

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 7th July.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	932	307,037	455,561
Japan and China	1,513	656,588	1,411,573
Coast Ports		58,334	35,835
Up-country by Rail		343,807	260,540
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		10,493	2,061
Total	2,445	1,376,259	2,165,570

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, July 9

Moderate rains in Central Belt and Western Belts, slightly cooler. Forecast —Entire Belt partly cloudy. More rain expected.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, July 8

September	55.50
October	55.70

New York Sugar

New York, July 8.

September	1.85
March	1.93
May	1.93

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 9.

Yesterday London Gold prices closed unchanged at £7-1-1-1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate advanced 53 points at 178.40 and Dollar Sterling Cross rate was 4.94-1/4. London Silver prices advanced 1/16d. at 19-1/4d. Local Bears covered and the market was steady with sellers reserved. New York and Montreal prices were unchanged. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover and quotations were as under:

GOLD

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	35	7	3
Ashad	35	7	6
Shrawan	35	8	0

SILVER

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	50	8	0
Ashad	50	7	0
Shrawan	50	6	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 8

July	43.30
September	42.90
December	42.90

LONDON SILVER

London, July 9.

Spot	19-5/16
Forward	19-3/16

LONDON GOLD

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7/1/1½

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, July 9.

Bar gold and sovereigns of the value of Rs. 36,56,754 were exported from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday, July 9.

The s.s. "Karanja" which sailed for Durban during the week carried a consignment of bar gold worth Rs. 7,091 for Mombassa and the s.s. "Tosari" sailed with a consignment of sovereigns valued Rs. 2,21,191 for Sourabaya

The remaining seven consignments of sovereigns were shipped in the s.s. "Rajputana."

They were of the following description:—Sovereigns worth Rs. 2,21,191 and Rs. 4,42,383 for London; Rs. 4,42,383 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; Rs. 2,21,191 for Amsterdam via London; Rs. 5,52,979 Rs. 5,52,979, and Rs. 9,95,363 for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,16,02,01,901.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 9

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£38-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£43-15-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 37-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 44-0-0
Tone: Steady.	

U. S. COTTON CROP ACREAGE

The crop reporting Board of the U.S. Department of Agriculture issues the following estimate in the first cotton for the season 1938-39:—

Season	Area in cultivation	Area picked	Production 500 lb.
1938	26,904,000 Acres.	....	....
1937	34,192,000 ,,	....	....
1936	30,621,000 ,,	30,028,000	12,399,000 Bls.
1935	29,166,000 ,,	27,335,000	10,638,000 ,,
1934	27,883,000 ,,	26,987,000	9,636,000 ,,

LONDON METALS

London, July 8

Copper	£38 12 6
Lead	£14 18 9
Spelter	£14 0 0
Tin	£190 17 6

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 8.

August	£10-15.
September	£10-16-3.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 9

Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	29 3 0
Highest	29 4 6
Lowest	28 10 0
Closing	28 11 6
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	31 4 0
Highest	31 4 0
Lowest	30 13 0
Closing	30 13 3
Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	29 4 0
Highest	29 6 0
Lowest	29 2 0
Closing	29 2 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	30 0 0
Highest	30 0 0
Lowest	29 12 0
Closing	29 12 0
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	19 1 0
Highest	19 1 0
Lowest	18 13 0
Closing	18 13 6
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	19 11 0
Highest	19 11 0
Lowest	19 7 9
Closing	19 8 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 8.

July	75 3/8d.
October	68 5/8d.
December	67 3/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 8.

July	dol 0.71 5/8.
September	dol 0.72 7/8.
December	dol 0.75

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, July 9

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103
3 per cent 1963/65	98/3
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/4
4 per cent 1937 Bonds	97/0
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/7
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	101/1

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	117/14
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P I	110/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/8
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
6 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened at Rs. 98/15 and declined to Rs. 98/13.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 9

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 25/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T	1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D	1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T	272 7/8
Bank's buying T T	270 1/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T	1,318
Bank's buying T T	1,343

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T	78 7/8
Bank's buying T T	78 1/2

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D	66 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D	66 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D	85

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D	52 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D	158

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D	90

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.94.31 8th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 9th instant

Hongkong London 1/2 31/32 9th instant

Shanghai London 0/8 7/8 9th instant

Java London 8.94 5/8 9th instant

London Paris 178.40 8th instant

London Belgium 29.20 1/4 8th instant

London Switzerland 21.60 3/4 8th instant

London Berlin 12.28 1/4 8th instant

London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 8th instant

London New York 4.94.03 8th instant

London Amsterdam 8.95 5/8 8th instant

London Italy 93.90 8th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Uncertain.

Gold £7-1-1 1/2 7th instant

Gold £7-1-1 1/2 8th instant

Silver London Ready 19 3/16 7th instant

Silver London Ready 19 1/4 8th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 7th instant

Silver London Forward 19 1/16 8th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 7th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 8th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 7th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 8th instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 7th instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 8th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone: Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 8

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	82 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	95
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 7/8
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116
5 per cent 1942/47	110 1/8
3 per cent 1949/52	99 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	76 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	103 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loans	114 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary	40/9

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 9.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—	
August	107 0 0
October	108 0 0
December	108 0 0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—	
August	118 0 0
October	118 0 0
December	118 0 0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—	
August	157 0 0
October	157 0 0
December	158 0 0

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, July 7.

	This Week £
Total Bullion	327,400,000
Public Deposits	12,500,000
(a) Other Deposits	151,700,000
Government Securities	111,900,000
(b) Other Securities	31,100,000
Notes and Coin	39,200,000
Notes in circulation	488,200,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	23.85 p.c.
(a) Other Deposits include bankers	115,700,000
(b)) Other Securities include discount and advances	10,700,000
Total Deposits	164,200,000
Total Securities	143,000,000

Pay In—July 11 Pay Out—July 13

Steel Shares Decline In Sympathy With Weakness Of Wall-Street

ABSENCE OF SELLERS AND PARTIAL RECOVERY ON SHORT COVERING

Market Fairly Steady With Moderate Turnover

BOMBAY, July 9.

Following a decline of dollars 2 3/8 in U.S. Steels and 1 3/8 in Anaconda Copper Mining Shares in the Wall Street market on general realising on Friday the local market opened lower. But there being absence of any selling prices rallied partially on short covering.

The market will remain closed on Monday and at to-day's one hour session there was a moderate turnover and the market was steady.

The working of the market indicates that there is fairly good potential buying in the market and all realising sales are readily absorbed and the market seems stabilising at higher levels. To-day's decline has improved the technical situation of the market.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1125 and after declining to Rs. 1117 improved to Rs. 1135. At this level there was some selling pressure and prices declined to Rs. 1125 but active buying appeared and prices after advancing to Rs. 1140 closed at Rs. 1135. Ordinary shares also after fluctuating within the range of Rs. 3 between Rs. 247 and Rs. 250 closed at the upper limit.

Cotton Mill shares were fairly steady with a limited business but Bombay Dyeings were in good demand. Associated Cements were a shade quiet while Hydro-Electric section was steady. Tata Powers opened at Rs. 1410 and improved to Rs. 1422.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 9.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 7)	365 0
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 26 y)	868 0
100 Century (Rs. 3 d)	269 0
100 CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4 I)	242 8
100 COLABA (Rs. 4 y)	160 0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5 y)	92 8
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	310 0
1. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6-9
100 Finlay (Rs. 5 y)	123 12
100 GOKAK (Rs. 3 y)	167 8
1,000 Hindustan	1660 0
100 Indore (nil)	57 8
100 Khatau (Rs. 3 y)	116 4
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8 plus 4 b)	282 8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	472 8
250 Madras United	35 0
100 Morarji (Rs. 40 y)	131 0
250 Model	43 0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120 0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	229 0
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42 8
100 PHOENIX (Rs. 10 y)	230 0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	65 0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30 y)	1,910 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2 y)	88 0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 6 y)	218 8
100 Swan (Rs. 4 y)	102 8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50'y)	N 1165 0
1,000 Western (Rs. 40 y)	880 0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	110 9
25-50 Central (Rs. 1-4)	31 2
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1585 0
125-500 Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	388 12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	141 4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-6)	117 0
5 Union (As 4)	5 6

CEMENTS.

100 Associated (Rs. 7-8)	110 8

INSURANCE.

100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	690 0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13 12
20 Mercantile	56 0
15-75 New India (Rs. 14)	39 14
200 Oriental	4360 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 5

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	137 8
1,000 ANDHERA VALLEY	1490 0
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	13 0
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	124 0
100 Bombay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	136 14
10 Broach (As.5)	10 4
100 Karachi (4)	215 10
100 Poona (4)	196 4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168 2
100 TATA HYDRO	163 0
1,000 TATA POWER	1,422 8

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	960 0
100 C. Province	101 8
100 Dh Baramati	104 4
100 Gujarat	97 8
100 Mandra Bhon	101 8
10 Pachora Jamner	96 4
100 Sara Serajgunj	100 12
500 Tapti Valley	731 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 9

Bombay Dyeing (868) 860 867 868 867 870 868

Century (270) 268 270 269

Central India (245) 244 242 243 242/8

Kohinoor (283) 282 280 283 282/8

New Great (224) 221 224 222 226 224 229

Simplex (88/8) 87 88

Swadeshi (220) 217 216 219 218/8

Associated Cements (111) 110 111 110/8

Andhra (1500) 1490

Tata Hydro (163) 161 163

Tata Power (1422/8) 1410 1422

Tram Ord (124) 124 123/8

T Steel Defd (1152/8) 1125 1117 1127 1125 1135 1125 1127 1140 1135

T Steel Ord (254) 250 249 247 250 249 250

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (172/4) 172

Bellapur (158) 158 160 159

B Steam (226) 225 226

B Burma (543) 536 534 538 540

MINING

9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7 10
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1)	2 8
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	26 8
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	44 0
30 TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 38-6-8)	1135 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	250 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	308 0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	150 0
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep.	825 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2)	226 0
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	540 0
50 D. Conty (Rs. 8)	162 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3 10
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-6)	88 8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	133 8
50 I. Invest Trust	39 0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527 8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	387 8
100 Port Canning (Rs. 28)	65 12
30 Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	66 8
15 Scindia	20 8
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	30 0

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,590 0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	289 6
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T. F.)	72 0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	103 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	94 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153 12
7½ p. c. Tata Power	1565 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	210 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	705 0

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	106 12
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 0
7 p.c. Sholapur	76 10
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108 12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 8-7-38	7821000	6817000
Receipts Yesterday 8-7-38	11000	4000
Exports to date 8-7-38	5775000	5664000
Stock at Ports 1-7-38	2497000	1183000
Stock at Interio Towns 1-7-38	2077000	929000
Stock at Liverpool 1-7-38	1130000	901000
Visible Supply 1-7-38	5913000	3274000
Quantity in sight 1-7-38	13471000	13016000
Quantity out of sight 1-7-38	10439000	12994000

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 8

SAKELS—	
July	12.93—14
November	13.48—14
January	13.60—15
ASHMOUNI—	
August	10.44—11
October	10.57—14
GIZA—	
July	12.85—08
November	12.98—11
January	13.00—35

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 8

Broach J/A 1938 opening 157 1/4 highest 158 lowest 157 1/4 closing 157 5/8

Broach A/M 1939 opening 175 1/4 highest 175 5/8 lowest 175 1/4 closing 175 3/8

Oomra July opening 145 highest 146 1/2 lowest 145 closing 146 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 157 highest 157 1/4 lowest 157 closing 157

Bengal July opening 122 1/4 highest 123 1/4 lowest 122 1/4 closing 123

Bengal D/J opening 131 3/4 highest 132 3/4 lowest 131 3/4 closing 132 3/4

NIGHT SESSION

Before Bureau:

Broach A/M opening 175 1/4 highest 176 lowest 174 1/2 closing 176

After Bureau:

Broach A/M opening 174 highest 176 lowest 172 1/2 closing 175 3/8

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 9

July	198.90—339
September	190.80—590
October	189.90—610
November	190.10—520
January	191.20—350

LONDON SUGAR

London, July 8

August

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Regd. No. B. 1065

Twelve Creamy shaves per Blade

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 11, 1938

Reality Behind Communal Conflict

Do Not Succumb To Middle-Class Clamours, Urges Chittagong Students' Conference Chief

CHITTAGONG, July 9..

Chittagong has experienced the wrath of the powers that be. That they have yet maintained their spirits is a testimony to the strength of their purpose and it is a welcome sign that Government are at last relaxing the pressure they had so long exerted. Repression can never succeed, for it creates martyrs and strengthens, what it seeks to suppress."

Thus observed Prof. Humayun Kabir in the course of his presidential address at the Chittagong District Students' Conference held here to-day.

REALITY BEHIND COMMUNAL CONFLICT

Continuing the speaker said:—"To-day for various reasons, the cult of terrorism is bound to disappear. But the essentially bourgeois mentality of which it is the manifestation, cannot die so soon, and even to-day we have indications of the various forms in which it expresses itself. Take the question of communal conflict. There is no denying that this is essentially a question of the struggle of the middle classes for the loaves and fishes of office, and the other advantages, which the bourgeoisie have, in every country, sought to monopolise. The problems of the masses are different. They are the problems of hunger and poverty, of nakedness and deprivation of the elementary human needs. And these are so inter-twined that even if we wanted, we could not help the Hindu peasant without at the same time helping the Muslim peasant, and 'vice versa.' But it is otherwise with the interests of the middle classes. The jobs that go to Muslims are taken from potential Hindu nominees and ostensibly the advantages that the Hindu middle classes enjoy are at the cost of the Muslim middle class. In a word the communal trouble of to-day may be summed up as the conflict of a growing Muslim middle class against the claims of a possessing Hindu middle class.

ONLY SOLUTION

"Middle class mentality cannot solve the conflict, and all the world over people are beginning to realise that a thorough reconstruction of society, in which there will be no have-nots, is the only solution. But middle class mentality will fight in insidious ways.

"Similar is the case with the Muslim League. The unity of religion is flaunted to cloak the sharp conflict of interest between the haves and the have-nots among the Muslims. Whether it be the pride of the Aryan race, or the prestige of Imperialism, the dreams of Bengal's uniqueness or the emphasis on religious unity, these are all attempts to divert the attention from the economic forces, which largely guide the destinies of nations."

ROLE OF STUDENT MOVEMENT

Concluding the professor said: "If the student movement can wake us to consciousness of these forces and factors and bring to us the freedom of the intellect, it will have served its purpose and helped in the creation of the new India and the new world, for which all of us are anxiously striving."—United Press.

Proposed Tenancy Legislation And Karnatak

GANGADHARRAO DESHPANDE TO CALL CONFERENCE OF TENANTS AND LANDLORDS

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 10.

Need of thorough inquiry into the state of tenants in Bombay Presidency, before any Tenancy legislation is introduced, was stressed by Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, President, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, in the course of an interview to-day with your correspondent.

Mr. Gangadharrao said that he had invited suggestions from landlords and tenants of Karnatak, asking for their opinions on the proposed Tenancy legislation of the Bombay Ministry. Tenants were not vocal but landlords had all replied to say that they were against any such legislation. He said that in this Presidency there were very few absentee-landlords and it was difficult to say, who were londlords and who were tenants. It was not a question of a fixing tenure of tenants and dropping the matter there. Whenever tenants wanted money for purposes of cultivation, it was the landlords, who advanced them moneys. In any case he did not think that tenancy problem was such as could be dealt with by any hurried legislation.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE

After a meeting of the Congress Party this week end at Poona, he proposes to invite a conference of prominent landlords and tenants of Karnatak to elicit their opinions on the proposed legislation.

Asked whether he would place his views before the Congress Party meeting, Mr. Gangadharrao said that he was bound to.

BHULABHAI IN HYDERABAD

Professional Visit In Connection With Riot Case

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) July 10.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai arrived today on professional visit.

Sjt. Bhulabhai alighted at Begumpet Station and a large gathering which awaited his arrival at Hyderabad Station were greatly disappointed.

Mr. Bhulabhai appears in Hyderabad City communal Disturbances case in which 23 accused stand charged for alleged murder and rioting.

FOR IMPROVED SUGAR CANE

Govt. Of India's Views On Bihar Scheme

In a Press-Note issued by the Information Officer, Government or Bihar, it is stated:—

The Government of Bihar have sanctioned the appointment of the necessary staff for the mycological portion of the scheme for the improvement of sugarcane cultivation in the province to be financed from the Provincial Government's share of the Sugar Excise Fund at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,155 in 1938-39 with effect from the 1st October, 1938.

The scheme provides for the appointment of a Mycologist, a senior scientific assistant and the necessary field and laboratory staff and is designed to promote research work on insect pests and diseases of sugarcane in the province.

The Government of India in approving of this part of the scheme have informed the Provincial Government that the Imperial Mycalagist at the Imperial Research Institute at New Delhi is recasting the research scheme on sugarcane diseases financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in such a manner as to include a study of the relative importance of various cane diseases in different parts of India. With a view to co-ordinating the programmes, the Government of India have suggested that the Imperial Mycologist should be consulted in the preparation of the technical programme of work in Bihar and that the draft programme should be referred to the Sugar Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for approval.

RECORD NUMBER OF CONGRESS MEMBERS

LUCKNOW, July 9.

The record number of 1,83,000 primary Congress members have so far been enrolled in 38 out of the 48 districts of the United Provinces.—United Press.

NO INTENTION TO COMMIT 'HARA-KIRI'

Masani's Bid For "More Compact & Revolutionary Socialist Party"

BOMBAY, July 10.

"The Congress Socialist Party has no intention whatsoever of committing suicide by giving place to a left wing committee just at a time when it is making good progress", said Mr. M. R. Masani, Joint Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, in connection with a report published in the Press that a move is afoot to form a Left Wing Congress Committee on All-India basis.

"The Congress Socialist Party," Mr. Masani added, "has repeatedly turned down the suggestions that it should be converted into a left wing platform, and no such suggestion has been made by Acharya Narendra Deo, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain or Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya. Only a month ago the executive of the Party met at Sonepur and decided upon taking steps to make it a more compact and homogeneous revolutionary socialist party."—United Press.

BENGAL & ORISSA, A CONTRAST

Harijan M.L.A.'s On Premier Das' Treatment Of Prisoners

CUTTACK, July 9.

"The lot of prisoners has been far improved. There is nothing like the most humiliating 'Sarkar salam' by the prisoners to officials visiting jails and we were pleased to see that this was abolished long before. The prisoners are allowed to have free shave whenever they like and are given more oil for their personal use. The vegetable supplied as also the curries distributed to the prisoners can hardly be said to be inadequate', say Messrs. P. R. Thakur and Hadhanath Das, Scheduled Caste M.L.A's of Bengal who paid a visit to the district jail here accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier.

Messrs. Thakur and Das have come here to study the activities of the Congress Ministry for the improvement of the existing condition of the Harijans:

Continuing they say:—"It would be be unfair for us to close our remarks without referring to humane touch of the treatment accorded by the Premier to some of these prisoners. He freely mixed and chatted with them and patted them. He appealed to them not to behave in the way they have done. in future

"On return from jail he addressed the jail officials that gathered at the gate. He specially appealed to them to take care to see that they do not make the lives of the convicts miserable. They should treat them kindly and well and make them atone for the sins committed by them. There were little over 400 prisoners. The Premier promised to give Rs. 80 out of his discretionary grant for giving them confectionery and also for purchase of a big sized photo of Mahatma Gandhi to be hung in the hall of the prisoners.

"Thus closes our visit which makes us see and feel the appealing differences between a small Congress province like Orissa and the biggest province of Bengal in its work, outlook and administration".—United Press

A PROVINCE FOR WOMEN!

Bharat Yuwak Sangh's Demand

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 9.

After capturing Ministerial and other appointments in the different Provinces and after encroaching on the Police Department in Cawnpore, so far an exclusive monopoly of men, the Indian women would now like to have a province for them to govern exclusively.

The Bharat Yuvak Sangh, under Mrs. Vidyagawri Nilkanth's lead, made this demand at a public meeting held here yesterday.

Among the special qualifications of women for this responsibility advanced by speakers all the meeting which of course consisted entirely of women were:—

(1) There was no disunion among women;

(2) There was no jealousy among women,

(3) They had no greed for power.

The speakers contrasted these qualifications with the failure of men in these respects. Men had been fighting all these years for freedom and had failed. Men went to the Round Table Conference and raised communal questions instead of demanding "Swaraj". Men always sought excessive self-aggrandizement, which created jealousy. If women's power was only organised and mobilised it would transform the world.

U. P. PROGRESSIVE MUSLIMS' MOVE

To Push On Programme Of Mass Contact

LUCKNOW, July 9.

A move to convene a conference of progressive Muslims of the province is afoot.

The initiative in this direction has been taken by several prominent Muslims of the province and members of the Provincial Congress Committee, including Moulana Husain Ahmed Madni.

An informal meeting of the organisers was held here recently wherein it was resolved to push on with the programme of the Muslim Mass Contact programme. —United Press.

Curious Paradox Against Undisputed Facts

PARULEKAR EXPOSES EMPLOYERS' STAND AGAINST REDUCTION OF WORKING HOURS

The following are excerpts from the speech made at the 24th session of the I. L. Conference, which recently concluded its session at Geneva, by Mr. S. Parulekar, Indian Workers' Delegate, in the course of the discussion on the Report on General Reduction of Hours of Work.

"The opposition of employers to reduction of hours in industries actuates me to participate in the discussion on the subject.

"Employers express the view that it is no longer necessary to reduce hours of work, since the emergency, which that measure was designed to meet, no longer existed. Their contention is that to combat the dangerous menace of unemployment, which was assuming grave and alarming proportions during the period of acute trade depression, the 40-hour week was proposed as an emergency measure. I imagine that must have been the motive that actuated them to acquiesce in the proposal to make an effort to reduce hours of work. But certainly that is not the sole ground, on which the workers base their demand for reduction of hours of work.

"Reduction of unemployment is only an incidental effect of the reduction of hours of work. I maintain that even if industry absorbed every able-bodied man in the community the necessity for the reduction of hours of work would still remain.

AGAINST FACTS

"The leading trust magnate, Lord Leverhulme, estimated in 1917, that with the means that science had already placed at our disposal we could provide for all the wants of each of us in food, shelter and clothing from school age to dotage by one hour's work per week. Since 1917 our average potential productivity has nearly doubled; half an hour's work per week should provide a minimum standard for all and one hour's work per week an overwhelming abundance. That was eight years ago, and the process of progress has proceeded with great rapidity since then. It requires, therefore, great courage to indulge, in face of such facts, in a statement that reduction of hours of work to 40 per week is not a practical proposition.

"I wish to ask those who maintain the impossibility of the reduction of hours of work to even 40 per week: Was it in vain that man paid such a heavy price in sufferings and sacrifice for the attainment of scientific advance? It is the duty of everyone, who stands for suffering humantiy to resist an attitude, which implies such a preposterous proposition. Workers would never grumble at toiling even longer hours than 48 if it were an unavoidable necessity.

"Reduction of hours of work is something that is desirable in itself. It ensures leisure for the working class. It is not only a means to achieve the end of combating unemployment. Without sufficient leisure it is inconceivable that the working class can attain a high standard of education and can rise to a higher cultural life.

CURIOUS PARADOX

"Employers at times seek to justify longer hours of work on the plea that the working class would abuse their leisure if their hours of work were reduced. It is a curious paradox to see those who play the role of enforcing idleness on workers by creating the industrial reserve army taking upon themselves the mission of inculcating habits of industry among lazy workers!

"While we are discussing the possibility of reducing hours of work to 40 per week, it is necessary to bring to the notice of this Conference that the workers in organised industries in India have to work 54 hours per week. The daily hours of work of workers in unorganised undertakings vary between 12 and 16. It has become fashionable with the employers in India to argue that further reduction of hours of work would not be justified, as economic conditions in India differ fundamentally from those that prevail in Western countries. They seem to argue on the assumption that the consequences of economic laws differ with countries. It is strange, however, that the "peculiar" economic conditions of India do not induce Indian employers to be satisfied with a rate of profit which can fit in with the "peculiar" Indian economic conditions. Their rates of profit have been found to soar higher than the rates of profit in the West. In the period of boom I know of instances in which they soared as high as 300 per cent.

INDIAN EXPERIENCE

"Until 1934, hours of work per week in undertakings covered by the Indian Factories Act were 60. The reduction of hours of work to 54 per week was opposed by the employers when the question was before the Indian Legislature. They had predicted that the reduction of hours of work from 60 to 54 would result in serious calamity to the industry. I may, however, point out that the industry has not only survived, but that it is in a state of prosperity in spite of that calamity. An immediate reduction of hours of work is more urgent for India than perhaps for any other country. The Indian worker is overworked, under-nourished, and half starved; he needs rest, leisure and education—and he can never have these unless hours of work are reduced."

GWALIOR REFORMS

Demand For Non-Officials On Inquiry Committee

(From A Correspondent).

GUNA (Gwalior State), (By Mail).

A meeting of the citizens of Guna was held here under the auspices of the local Committee of the Sarvajanik Sabha to consider the constitution of the Reforms Committee, appointed by the Gwalior Government. Mr. Nathulal Bhargava, member of Majlis-i-am, was in the chair. The meeting passed a resolution demanding non-official representation in the Reforms Committee, and requesting the Government to fully ascertain public opinion of the States' people before giving the Reforms scheme the shape of an Act.

Edgar Wallace' Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE GALLOW'S HAND

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.